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Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Released September 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE		TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)					
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indic. Sept. 1, 1947	Average 1936-45		1946	Indicated Aug. 1, 1947	
				1946	1947			
Corn, all....., bu.	29.4	37.1	28.5	2,639,102	3,287,927	2,659,949	2,403,913	
Wheat, all..... "	15.6	17.2	19.1	890,306	1,155,715	1,427,747	1,408,602	
Winter..... "	16.1	18.0	20.1	653,893	873,893	1,095,648	1,095,648	
All spring..... "	14.4	15.1	16.1	236,413	281,822	332,099	312,954	
Durum..... "	13.1	14.6	15.6	31,847	35,836	45,734	43,245	
Other spring.. "	14.6	15.1	16.2	204,566	245,986	286,365	269,709	
Oats..... "	31.2	34.6	31.6	1,161,282	1,509,867	1,223,624	1,226,792	
Barley..... "	22.9	25.1	25.8	287,360	263,350	289,845	285,919	
Rye..... "	11.9	11.7	13.0	37,934	18,685	25,405	25,405	
Buckwheat..... "	16.8	18.2	17.0	6,954	7,105	8,931	8,862	
Flaxseed..... "	8.5	9.4	9.7	25,030	22,962	39,480	39,521	
Rice..... "	47.4	45.6	46.9	58,220	71,520	74,885	76,047	
Sorghums for grain "	15.2	15.8	16.7	92,124	106,737	93,190	89,937	
Hay, all....., ton	1.30	1.36	1.37	94,490	100,860	103,232	102,030	
Hay, wild..... "	.87	.82	.94	10,975	11,530	13,406	13,179	
Hay, alfalfa.... "	2.11	2.20	2.26	30,840	31,817	33,710	33,119	
Hay, clover and timothy 2/.... "	1.31	1.41	1.39	27,242	34,330	33,149	32,271	
Hay, lespedeza.. "	1.03	1.13	1.04	5,267	7,182	6,990	6,614	
Beans, dry edible								
100 lb. bag	3/ 889	3/ 977	3/ 930	16,312	15,797	16,366	16,659	
Peas, dry field. "	3/ 1,220	3/ 1,353	3/ 1,275	4,870	6,926	6,544	6,542	
Soybeans for beans, bu.	18.2	20.5	16.9	117,886	196,725	187,906	181,247	
Peanuts 4/....., lb.	719	649	691	1,672,885	2,036,430	2,136,895	2,144,850	
Potatoes....., bu.	131.6	184.5	168.1	376,122	475,969	361,793	368,168	
Sweetpotatoes... "	87.2	98.3	91.3	64,200	66,807	60,238	59,001	
Tobacco....., lb.	971	1,180	1,124	1,548,389	2,312,080	2,126,477	2,150,511	
Sugarcane for sugar & seed., ton	20.6	19.5	19.2	6,049	5,997	6,420	6,136	
Sugar beets..... "	12.3	13.2	13.6	9,617	10,562	12,086	12,140	
Broomcorn..... "	3/ 302	3/ 295	3/ 312	42	44	33	33	
Hops....., lb.	1,191	1,306	1,127	40,742	53,171	49,520	44,844	
CONDITION SEPT. 1								
Pasture....., pct.	72	74	73	++	++	++	++	
Soybeans..... "	81	89	77	++	++	++	++	
Cowpeas..... "	71	72	71	++	++	++	++	

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Picked & threshed.

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CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1947
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average		1946	Indicated
	1936-45	"	Aug. 1, 1947	Sept. 1, 1947
Apples, Com'l crop.....:bu.	2/112,896	2/119,410	113,589	113,079
Peaches.....: "	2/ 62,936	2/ 86,643	86,783	84,781
Pears.....: "	2/ 29,510	34,447	34,208	34,583
Grapes.....:ton	2/ 2,579	3,120	3,167	3,151
Cherries (12 States).....: "	2/ 159	2/ 230	183	183
Apricots (3 States).....: "	2/ 232	339	193	196
Cranberries (5 States).....:bbl.	639	857	--	771
Pecans (12 States).....:lb.	107,784	76,706	106,320	102,116

	CONDITION SEPTEMBER 1			
	Average		1946	1947
	1936-45	"		
CITRUS FRUITS 3/:				
Oranges & Tangerines.....:pct.	74	71	79	73
Grapefruit.....: "	65	67	70	71
Lemons.....: "	74	76	73	77

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average		1946	1947	Average	
	1936-45	"	1947	1947	1936-45	1946
Million pounds						
July.....	11,042	11,927	12,148	3,791	4,284	4,539
August.....	9,942	10,838	10,644	3,262	3,679	3,832
Jan.-Aug., Incl.....	78,712	84,468	85,660	34,601	42,253	41,599

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

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CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1947
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1947
	Average	1946	harvest, 1947	Percent of 1946
Corn, all.....	90,083	88,718	84,331	95.1
Wheat, all.....	57,036	67,201	73,907	110.0
Winter.....	40,684	48,510	54,493	112.3
All spring.....	16,353	18,691	19,414	103.9
Durum.....	2,458	2,453	2,772	113.0
Other spring.....	13,895	16,238	16,642	102.5
Oats.....	37,101	43,648	38,853	89.0
Barley.....	12,407	10,477	11,082	105.8
Rye.....	3,164	1,598	1,953	122.2
Buckwheat.....	415	390	521	133.6
Flaxseed.....	2,807	2,430	4,063	167.2
Rice.....	1,239	1,567	1,623	103.6
Sorghums for grain.....	5,823	6,765	5,391	79.7
Cotton.....	23,845	17,615	21,143	120.0
Hay, all.....	72,373	74,352	74,331	100.0
Hay, wild.....	12,641	14,020	13,992	99.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,565	14,440	14,624	101.3
Hay, clover & timothy 1/.....	20,732	24,276	24,013	98.9
Hay, lespedeza.....	5,067	6,380	6,342	99.4
Beans, dry edible.....	1,833	1,617	1,792	110.8
Peas, dry field.....	386	512	513	100.2
Soybeans for beans.....	6,418	9,606	10,698	111.4
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,925	1,216	1,122	92.3
Peanuts 3/.....	2,383	3,136	3,104	99.0
Potatoes.....	2,862	2,580	2,190	84.9
Sweetpotatoes.....	738	679	646	95.1
Tobacco.....	1,592	1,960	1,914	97.6
Sorgo for sirup.....	198	179	187	104.5
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	293	308	320	104.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	126	120	118	98.3
Sugar beets.....	781	802	891	111.1
Broomcorn.....	277	298	209	70.1
Hops.....	34	41	40	97.8

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

H. E. Dodd

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1947

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1947

Adverse growing conditions in important areas during August handicapped late maturing crops in a critical period of their development.

Corn prospects deteriorated 256 million bushels during the month. Production is now expected to be only 2,404 million bushels, the smallest corn crop since 1936. It would be slightly larger than the average for the 10 years just preceding the war, which included two drought years, but far below the 3-billion bushel crops of the past five years. However, the same factors which caused deterioration also diminished the quantity of corn likely to be "soft".

Soybean and sorghum prospects also declined during August. Estimates for cotton, oats, flaxseed, tobacco and peanuts were up, for hay and most grains down, but the changes were relatively small as conditions were mostly favorable for harvesting these crops. Gains were made by potatoes, rice, dry beans and sugar beets, as these crops are mostly growing in more favored areas. The net effect of these and other changes lowered the indicated aggregate 1947 production 2.5 percent from August 1.

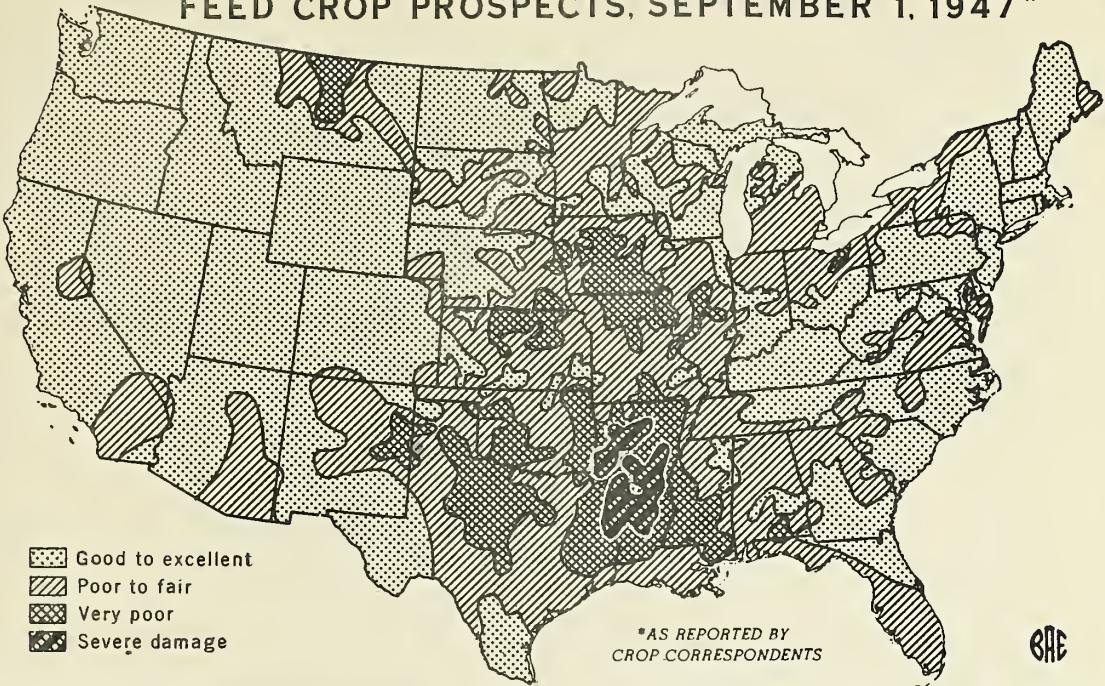
Total production of all crops, despite the poor corn prospects, is near the average for the past five years, the best 5-year period in the Nation's history. The total is 121 percent of the 1923-32 base and only 5 index points below the record set last year.

Hot, humid weather with subnormal rainfall prevailed throughout most of the area between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains during much of August. Many weather stations reported the highest average August temperatures on record. In the favored areas much of the rain fell in the last week of August. Good rains in Arizona and New Mexico broke the long drought there. Precipitation ranged from about one-fourth normal in northwest Texas and Oklahoma, and less than half-normal in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and much of the Southeast, to near normal in northern and eastern portions of the area. These adverse growing conditions caused serious deterioration of growing crops, particularly corn. In many fields, damage was irreparable and the crop was salvaged for silage or forage. Pollination of corn was considerably affected by the heat. Some stalks are barren and some ears are poorly filled. Soybeans and sorghums appear to have withstood damage better and, like pastures, revived when rains fell. The weather was mostly favorable for harvesting grains and flax with minimum loss. Wheat piled on the ground has largely been moved to storage, with little damage or loss.

Contributing to the large aggregate volume are record crops of wheat, rice, pears and grapes; relatively heavy outturns of flaxseed, soybeans, buckwheat, tobacco, peanuts, sugar beets, peaches, citrus and truck crops; and above-average production of hay, oats, beans, peas, sugarcane and apples. Crops below average include barley, rye and cotton, which are well above 1946 production, and corn, sorghum grain, potatoes, sweetpotatoes and broomcorn which are less than in 1946.

Feed-crop prospects are reported below average, for the country as a whole. In the West, they are above average, and in the North and South Atlantic regions about average. But in the important North and South Central regions, where corn dominates feed prospects, they are below average. The poorest outlook centers in Arkansas and portions of all adjacent States. North Central States have more or less uniformly low prospects, with Iowa and Missouri poorest and North Dakota best. Current estimates of 2,404 million bushels of corn, 1,227 million bushels of oats, 286 million bushels of barley and 90 million bushels of sorghum grain

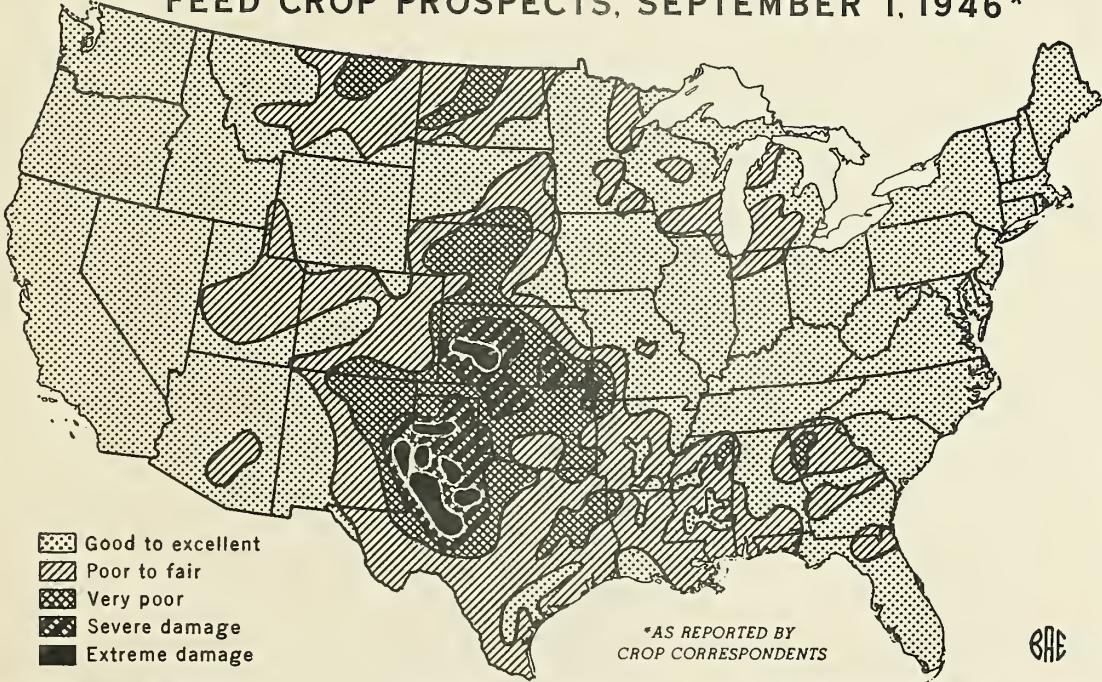
FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1947*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46543 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

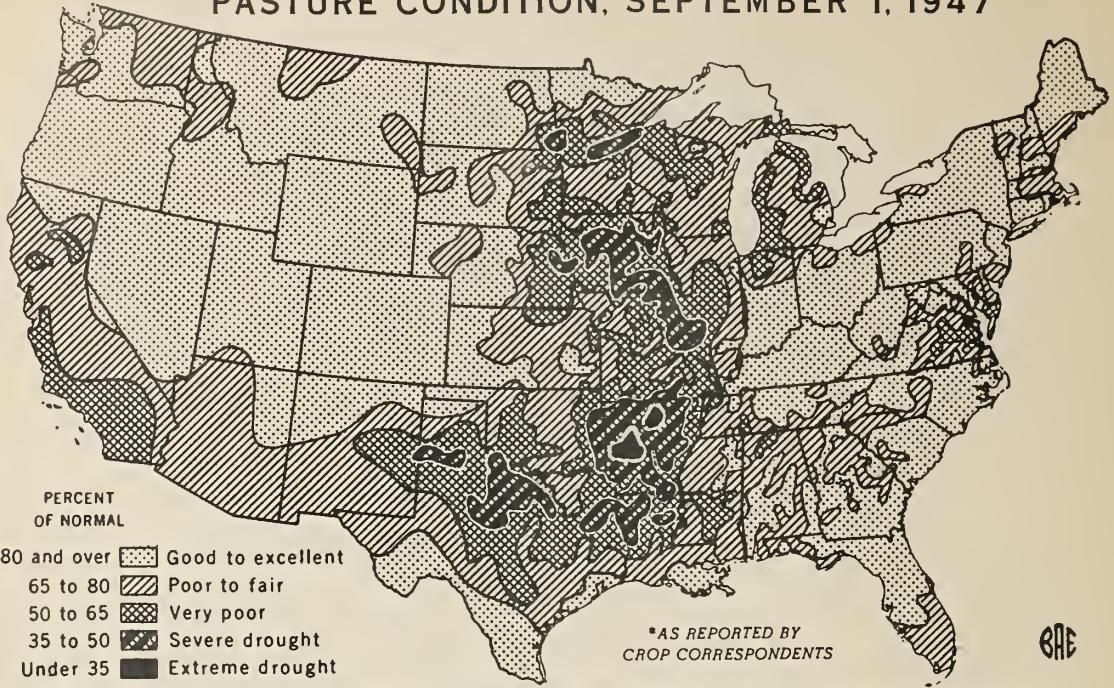
FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1946*



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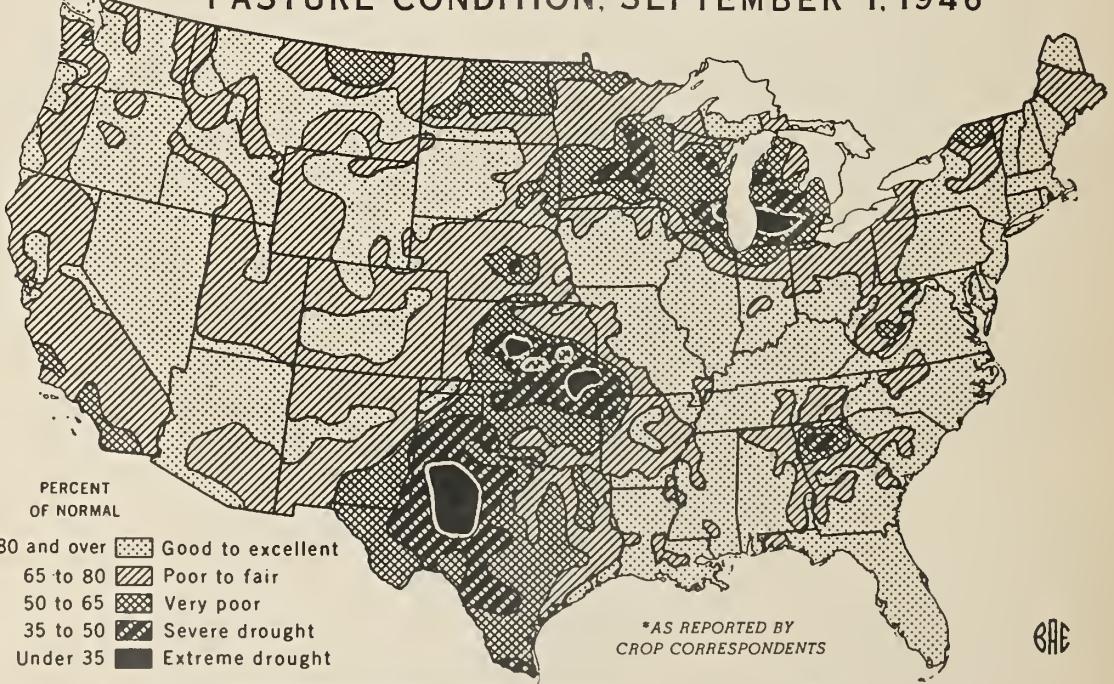
PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1947*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PASTURE CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1946*



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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total to more than 96 million tons. This exceeds the 1939 total, but is smaller than in any other year since 1936. Added to this, however, are relatively large carry-over stocks from the record 1946 production, to provide supplies per animal unit at about the average of the past 10 years. The 102-million ton hay crop is above average and, augmented by a large carry-over, indicates an ample supply of roughage, especially in view of the prospect that salvaging of corn and other crops for forage will be much larger than in recent years. Pastures dried during August, but are reported to have revived after the late-August rains and promise good fall feed. Pasture condition is slightly above average, but slightly below a year ago, with poorest condition in the North and South Central regions. Range feed is better than a year ago east of the Rockies, about the same in western parts, having been improved in August by rains in many sections, especially in Arizona and New Mexico, and is maintaining livestock in most of the driest areas. Cattle and sheep were in good condition, except in dry spots of the Southwest. August cattle marketings from range areas were smaller than in August, 1946.

From the record quantity of food grains produced this year, more than usual amounts may be spared to help out the feed situation, as well as for export. Winter wheat, now practically all harvested, totals 1,096 million bushels; to that about 313 million bushels of spring wheat is being added to make by far the biggest wheat crop of record. The rye crop of 25 million bushels is a third larger than last year, though only two-thirds of average. Rice is a record crop, at 76 million bushels, and buckwheat, at nearly 9 million bushels, is well above average. The total of all 8 grains (4 feed and 4 food) is about 141 million tons, which was exceeded in 4 of the 5 most recent years. The 1946 record total was 162.5 million tons.

Oilseed prospects remained about the same as on August 1, as the estimate of soybeans fell to 181 million bushels, but that for peanuts rose to 2,145 million pounds. Flaxseed production of 39.5 million bushels is the third largest of record and the cottonseed outturn will be a third above last year, though below average. Sugar crops fell slightly below the August level, as an improvement in sugar beet prospects was more than offset by the decline in sugarcane. Probable production of raw sugar is about one-fifth more than in 1946. Tobacco production is now expected to total slightly more than on August 1 and much has been harvested under favorable conditions.

A sharper than usual slump in milk production occurred during August as dry weather curtailed green feed from pastures and hot weather reduced milk flow. Total production, however, exceeded that for August in 15 out of 18 years of record. Production per cow on September 1, while 1 percent less than on the same date in 1946, was 8 percent above average for the date. Farm poultry flocks were about 1 percent larger than a year ago and during August laid 4 percent more eggs than in August 1946 — a sixth more than average. Egg production per layer was relatively high. Replacements during August were at about the usual rate and potential layers on farms are only 1 percent more than a year ago, 2 percent below the 1941-45 average. Egg prices were at a record high level for August and despite higher feed prices, the egg-feed price relationship on August 15 was more favorable than a year ago.

Deciduous fruit production is turning out slightly less than indicated on August 1. The total is now estimated 4.5 percent less than the record production of last year. Apple production is 5 percent less than last year, but about average, peaches are slightly less than the record last season; pears and grapes are record highs; plums are indicated less than last year but slightly above average, and prunes are a little below both last year and average.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Washington, D. C.

as of

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Fruits in general developed later than usual in the Eastern and Central States but earlier in the West. Cherries and apricots had about all moved a month ago. Bartlett pears are virtually all harvested, and so are peaches, except in a few late States. Apples are being harvested in volume and picking will continue active until mid-October. In California, harvest of raisin grapes will continue through September, while picking of wine grapes will be most active from mid-September to early November. Harvest of table varieties will be active until frost. In the Lake States, grape harvest should be active from late September through most of October.

The 1947 tonnage of commercial truck crops for fresh market, while about 13 percent less than the record set last year, is still 13 percent above average. Acreage, yield and tonnage of summer season vegetables all are below 1946 levels but above average. Crops of spinach, cabbage, carrots and celery are below average and well below last year; cauliflower is about an average crop. Lettuce, green peppers and tomatoes while below last year, are above average. Lima beans are a larger crop than in 1946 and all others are only slightly smaller than last year; of these only eggplant and peas are below average. For the fall season, production is expected to be 20 percent below last year, but 8 percent above average, with acreage and yields also below those of 1946. While larger tonnages are indicated for cauliflower, lettuce and green peas, production will be less than last year for early fall cabbage and celery, tomatoes, cucumbers, snap beans, spinach and fall carrots. Of these only cabbage, snap beans and peas will be below average, however.

Despite setbacks, the supply of processing vegetables in sight on September 1 was the third largest on record, being exceeded in 1946 by 6 percent and in 1942 by less than 1 percent. Tomato prospects improved during August in most of the important States east of the Rocky Mountains except the Kentucky-Tennessee and Ozark areas. The tonnage now in prospect is about 3 percent above the August 1 forecast but is 2 percent less than the 1946 production. A record high production of green lima beans for canning and freezing is indicated and the 1947 production of green peas was exceeded only in 1946 and 1945. Hot weather reduced yield prospects for sweet corn, snap beans and cabbage for kraut.

CORN: Hot, dry weather prevailing from late July through most of August in the Mississippi Valley States from Canada to the Gulf shrunk the Nation's corn crop prospects to 2.4 billion bushels. Such a production is a drop of 256 million bushels from the August 1 estimate, 884 million bushels or 27 percent smaller than the record 1946 crop. The smallest crop since 1933 is now indicated, 235 million bushels below average. Yield prospects improved in the East, the Southeast and the West. Because a large acreage in the Corn Belt and Northwest will not make grain either as a result of drought damage or extreme lateness, a larger than usual proportion of the acreage will be harvested for silage and forage.

The hot, dry weather in the Corn Belt, largely responsible for the sharp reduction in yield outlook, also caused abnormal acceleration in development. As a result considerable late corn which was expected to be immature at average killing frost dates this fall will be poorly filled and chaffy instead.

It now seems likely that at least 75 percent of all corn in 12 Corn Belt States will have matured by the average date of first killing frost. In Iowa about one-third of the crop would be caught if frost occurred on the average date. However, in Illinois and Ohio only about 10 and 20 percent, respectively, of the corn would be immature and thus subject to frost damage by the average frost date.

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Should the first killing frost this fall occur a week earlier than average, about 40 percent of all corn in the 12 Corn Belt States would still be immature. On the other hand, if frost comes one week later than average, only about 15 percent of the corn in the area would be subject to frost damage. Seldom if ever has there been the variation in yield per acre prospects, stage of development and prospective quality in the North Central States as exists at this time. For the most part, the earliest plantings reached the silking stage before the heat became intense and as a result this corn will yield well from the standpoint of both quantity and quality. In the hot, dry areas late corn is poorly filled and test weight will be light. Elsewhere, much of the late corn will be soft unless the first killing frost occurs later than usual. For the 12-State area as a whole, production prospects on September 1 showed a loss of 246 million bushels or 12 percent compared with the outlook on August 1.

August heat and drought in Iowa dropped yield per acre prospects 7 bushels from August 1 to September 1. Late August rains brought relief to the northeast quarter but the remainder of Iowa is still dry. Except for scattered local showers August was also a dry month in Illinois and the yield shows a reduction of 6 bushels from a month ago. General rains are needed. Although Nebraska was dry until late August, the month-long heat wave did more damage by causing poor pollination and shallow fill. The Nebraska yield is also down 6 bushels from August 1. In South Dakota, where conditions still are dry, the yield shows a drop of 8 bushels. Continued dry, hot weather in Missouri reduced yield prospects 10 bushels in the past month. The Kansas yield is down 6.5 bushels. In Michigan, favorable weather during the latter part of the month was not enough to offset damage earlier and as a result the yield is down 3.5 bushels.

In Ohio, unprecedently favorable conditions in August—ample moisture and warm weather—gave that State's large acreage of late corn what it needed thereby boosting yield prospects by 6 bushels per acre compared with the August 1 outlook. Indiana corn, also favored by good growing weather, shows a gain of 3 bushels over August 1 prospects. Good rains in late August in Wisconsin offset the unfavorable weather earlier in the month.

Hot weather favored late corn in the Northeast and as a result production prospects are up 2 percent from last month. Silo filling in this area has started. On account of the short growth and cutting at earlier stages to escape frost lighter silage yields are expected.

Corn in Delaware and Maryland suffered from hot, dry August weather but in the other South Atlantic States the production outlook improved. Indicated yields in West Virginia and North Carolina are the highest of record.

In the South Central States a continuation of July dry weather into August sharply reduced prospects for late corn and indicated production declined 5 percent. Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Alabama suffered the greatest declines in yield per acre prospects. Best prospects of the area are in Kentucky. Harvesting has started in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

In the West, production prospects show a gain of 2 percent over those of last month. Irrigated corn is better than usual and a considerable acreage of dryland corn was favored with August rains.

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WHEAT: All wheat production of 1,408,602,000 bushels remains the largest U. S. crop on record, although below the August forecast because of a decline in spring wheat. All spring wheat production is now estimated at 312,954,000 bushels, a drop of 19 million bushels from a month ago. This is the largest spring wheat crop since 1928, and is 11 percent above last year's production of 281,822,000 bushels.

Durum wheat production, estimated at 43,245,000 bushels, is one-fifth larger than last year's 35,836,000 bushels. Hot dry weather damaged durum wheat, principally in the central and western districts of North Dakota, causing a drop of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels since the August 1 estimate.

Other spring wheat production of 269,709,000 bushels is 10 percent larger than last year's production of 245,986,000 bushels. The decline since August 1 in other spring wheat is a little over $16\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels, and occurred largely in North Dakota and Washington.

The all spring wheat yield of 16.1 bushels per acre is one bushel above last year, but a bushel below August 1. Durum wheat yield of 15.6 bushels per acre is one bushel above last year. The other spring wheat yield of 16.2 bushels per acre is 1.1 bushel above last year. The effect of dry weather is evident in Washington where the spring wheat yield is $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels lower than last year. Oregon and Idaho yields, however, are a little above last month. Extreme heat and insufficient rainfall during August in most of the northern Great Plains and in Washington caused considerable deterioration of spring wheat. The grain was forced too fast for proper filling, causing reduced yields and light test weights. Reductions were greatest in the central and western Dakotas and in Montana. Minnesota came through this adverse period without damage to spring wheat. Limited rainfall in Washington occurred the last week of August -- too late to benefit spring wheat. Harvesting is completed or well along in most northern areas. Generally favorable harvest conditions have prevailed. Heavy straw growth as a result of early moisture, slowed combining and caused more than the usual combining of swathed grain, especially of durum wheat.

OATS: Indicated oats production of 1,226,792,000 bushels is about 19 percent less than the record crop of 1,510 million bushels in 1946, but is 6 percent more than the 10-year average of 1,161 million bushels. Compared with earlier expectations, harvested yields per acre were unchanged or higher in all important States except Ohio, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

A wide range is shown in harvested yields and quality in the principal oats region. Disease-resistant varieties were largely responsible in holding up averages in many important areas.

The average yield per acre is indicated at 31.6 bushels, just above the 10-year average yield, but 3.0 bushels below the 1946 when yields were relatively high in all States.

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BARLEY: Production prospects for barley declined about 4 million bushels during August. The crop is now estimated at 285,919,000 bushels compared with 263,350,000 bushels produced in 1946 and the average of 287,360,000 bushels. The indicated acreage for harvest is nearly 6 percent larger than last year. The indicated yield of 25.8 bushels per acre is 0.7 bushel higher than last year's yield, 0.3 bushel higher than in 1945, and almost 3 bushels higher than the 1936-1945 average yield.

The August drop in production prospects was due primarily to lighter yields than had been anticipated in North Dakota, the leading producing State, where July heat damage apparently was more severe than was realized a month ago. Test weights were light, ranging down to 40 pounds per bushel. Lower yields than earlier expected were also being realized in Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Maine. In all other States, the indicated yield is either unchanged, or higher, with the biggest increases in indicated production occurring in New York, Michigan, and Oregon. In Oregon rain damage late in July resulted only in discoloration of the grain rather than in reduced yields, as was feared on August 1.

BUCKWHEAT: With little or no change during August in yields indicated for the major producing States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota, production prospects are about the same as a month ago. The indicated production as of September 1 is 8,862,000 bushels, about 2 million bushels more than both last year and average.

The crop has made satisfactory progress despite some blasting of blossoms in early sown fields caused by excessive heat in August. Late seedings will need good growing weather and a late frost to fully mature.

The indicated yield per acre is 17.0 bushels per acre and compares with 18.2 bushels and the 10-year average of 16.8 bushels.

RICE: September 1 prospects point to a rice crop of 76 million bushels - a new record high. The indicated 76,047,000 bushels would exceed last year's record by slightly more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels. The 1,623,000 acres for harvest also is the largest of record. The indicated yield of 46.9 bushels per acre exceeds the 1946 yield by 1.5 bushels but is .5 bushels below average. Improvement of the crop in Texas in spite of some reported storm damage, more than offset a bushel decline in prospective yields of Louisiana rice and also fully accounts for the increased production for the Nation. Production estimates remain unchanged from a month ago in Arkansas and California.

Much Arkansas rice got off to a good start and conditions have continued favorable for rice throughout most of the growing season. Irrigation water has been ample in most areas, but in some local sections the lack of water coupled with high temperatures during "heading" reduced prospective yields somewhat, particularly of early varieties. Some rice was harvested during the latter part of August but combining of early varieties will not become general until about September 15.

In Louisiana, August showers benefitted rice but were insufficient to amply supplement short irrigation water. While there has been no acute shortage of water, except in local areas, the dry weather has reduced yield prospects from indications earlier in the season. Harvest of early varieties is well advanced although showers halted harvest temporarily in some areas. Harvest of the long grain varieties is expected to begin soon. About one-half of the 1947 acreage will be combined.

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In Texas, improvement in rice prospects during August in eastern and western counties of the area more than offset losses from the tropical storm August 24 in central counties. This storm extended through Galveston and Harris counties, and parts of Brazoria, Fort Bend and Waller counties affecting an area about 15 miles wide. Early varieties of rice that were in the direct path of the storm were damaged but little rice was blown down and late varieties were not damaged. West of the storm area the crop was not damaged and better rice prospects are indicated than a month ago. The crop in counties east of the storm area which had been threatened by water shortages was benefited by the accompanying rains. Harvest of early varieties of rice was interrupted by the storm and heavy rains but was actively underway again during the latter part of August.

In California, the condition of the rice crop continues to be favorable although some fields are weedy. The cool weather during August retarded maturity and also curtailed prospects of an unusually early harvest. A few fields have been drained, but very little rice will be threshed before late September.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Adverse growing conditions during August reduced prospective production of sorghums for grain about 4 percent from a month ago. Conditions now point to a production of 89,937,000 bushels - the smallest crop since 1940. This is also about 16 percent smaller than the 1946 crop of 106,737,000 bushels and compares with the average of 92,124,000 bushels. The sharp reduction in acreage to be harvested for grain, estimated at 5,391,000 acres, the smallest acreage since 1939, accounts for the decrease. The yield now indicated at 16.7 bushels per acre is .9 bushel above last year and is 1.5 bushels above average. Reduced yields from a month ago are indicated for all States for which estimates are made except Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas which remain unchanged. Reduced prospective yields in the heavy producing States of Kansas, Oklahoma, and California account for most of the net decrease in production prospects from a month ago.

Kansas sorghums were planted late and hot, dry August weather resulted in low plant growth. Although general rains around mid-August and scattered local showers throughout the month were beneficial, more good growing weather will be needed soon. In Oklahoma, harvesting sorghums for grain is underway in southwestern areas of the State. The crop is reported to be withstanding the unfavorable weather fairly well although prospective yields dropped $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels during August.

In Texas, harvest of the combine varieties has moved northward to the extreme southern counties of the High Plains area but little progress has been made in the High Plains or northern Low Plains. Spotted showers have been beneficial to the crop in these areas but more rain is needed. Late sorghums were benefited by month-end rains in southern counties and in the Blacklands area.

DRY BEANS: Production prospects for dry beans improved during August. A crop of 16.7 million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) is indicated as of September 1. This is an increase of about 2 percent over last month's forecast and 5 percent above the 15.8 million bags produced in 1946. The 10-year average production is 16.3 million bags.

A large part of the increase in production prospects occurred in New York. The crop there got off to a poor start but made good progress during August, especially in the eastern part of the Red Kidney area. The final production, however, depends to a large extent on the frost date. Much of the crop is late and will require a long frost free period to reach maturity. Michigan's prospects indicate no change from a month ago. The early planted beans are ready to pull but the late crop will need considerably more time to reach maturity.

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Most of the Great Northern producing States reported improved prospects over a month ago except in Idaho where prospects remain unchanged. Above-normal temperatures over a large part of this area were favorable, as most of the bean acreage is irrigated and water supplies were ample. In the southwestern (Pinto area) conditions also improved. Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona each reported higher yields than a month ago.

California is the only major State reporting decreased yields from last month. Limas and "other beans" both declined. Much of the reduction came in southern California where the hot weather in late July did considerable damage. Recent cool weather has benefitted the crop in most areas. A few early fields of large Limas were threshed by September 1. The new crop of "other beans" will not be available in quantity before late September.

A yield of 930 pounds per acre (uncleaned basis) is indicated for the U.S. as of September 1, compared with the high yield of 977 pounds last year and the 10-year average of only 889 pounds.

DRY PEAS: The dry pea crop is indicated at 6,542,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) on September 1 which is only 2,000 bags below the prospects of a month ago and 384,000 bags below the 1946 production.

Yield per acre averaged slightly lower than a month ago. The yield increase in Washington, where approximately one-half of the Nation's peas are produced, was more than off-set by lower yields for Montana, Idaho and Oregon. Late spring and early summer frosts in eastern Idaho caused some reduction in yield. Heavy rains and hail contributed to a reduced yield in Montana.

August weather was generally favorable for harvesting in Washington with cool weather during July and August being beneficial to the filling of pods. Quality of peas in Washington is exceptionally good and deckage is expected to be light.

SOYBEANS: A soybean crop of 181 million bushels is indicated as of September 1.

This is a drop of almost 7 million bushels from August 1 and about 8 percent less than last year's record crop of 197 million bushels. The indicated production is the lowest since 1941 but is still much above the 10-year average of only 118 million bushels. The acreage of soybeans for beans is estimated at 10.7 million acres, more than a million acres above last year and about the same as in 1945. A yield of 16.9 bushels per acre is indicated as of September 1. This is well below last year's high yield of 20.5 bushels and an average of 18.2 bushels per acre.

The crop was hard hit by dry weather and extremely high temperatures in Illinois, Iowa and the area to the South. Conditions in the States just east of Illinois improved materially during August. Ohio and much of Indiana had good growing weather with prospective yields in both States reported higher than a month ago. Much of the acreage, however, was planted late and will be subject to frost hazard, especially in the northern sections. Considering the extremely high temperatures and lack of rainfall the crop held up remarkably well in Illinois and Iowa although prospective yields did decline a bushel per acre in each State from a month ago. The crop is nearing maturity in Minnesota but dry weather in the main soybean sections reduced yield prospects somewhat. The fringe States from South Dakota southward all suffered severely during the month from the hot dry weather and indicated yields are down sharply from earlier prospects. Missouri and Arkansas also suffered severely with the condition declining rapidly during August.

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In the South Atlantic States there was little over-all change from a month ago although in Maryland the Japanese beetle caused considerable damage to the crop. Dry weather in the principal bean sections of Virginia resulted in lowered yield prospects there. North Carolina has had an exceptionally good season with near record yields reported.

COWPEAS: September 1 condition of cowpeas is reported at 71 percent of normal, 1 point below September 1946 and the same as the 10-year average. Conditions in the South Atlantic States are generally good with plants showing good growth and podding well. North Central and South Central States show a lower condition than last month due primarily to excessive heat and rather dry weather during most of August.

The acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes is the smallest since estimates were started in 1924 and about 8 percent less than in 1946. With the condition of peas being only average, total production for peas is expected to be small, if about the usual proportion of total acreage is harvested for peas.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is indicated at 2,145 million pounds. This is slightly more than last year when 2,036 million pounds were harvested and compares with the 1942-46 average of 2,106 million pounds. If these prospects materialize, this will be the sixth consecutive year of production exceeding 2 billion pounds.

In the Virginia-Carolina Area, weather conditions were generally favorable during August. Most fields are "clean" and the vines are healthy. Sulphur dusting to control leafspot and leaf hopper was widespread throughout the area this season and plants made good growth. The present indicated production for the area, 572 million pounds, is about 23 million pounds above the August 1 estimate.

In the Southeastern Area, prospective production declined slightly during August. The indicated increase in Georgia was more than offset by declines in Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi. A considerable part of the Spanish crop has been harvested and the digging of runners is progressing satisfactorily. In general, vines are healthy, although growth is not as heavy as usual. Worm damage has been negligible.

In the Southwestern Area production prospects declined about 8 million pounds during August. This decline resulted from poorer prospects in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Rainfall was "spotty" but generally inadequate. However, heavy rains during the last several days of August in some parts of this area loosened the ground and enabled farmers to resume harvesting operations which had been interrupted by dry weather. These rains should also greatly benefit the late crop. Harvest is continuing in southern Texas and is beginning in a few northern counties.

FLAXSEED: September 1 conditions indicate that production of flaxseed will total 39,521,000 bushels, the third largest crop of record. Last year 22,962,000 bushels were harvested compared with the 10-year average 25,030,000 bushels. The largest crops in the Nation's history were grown during the war years of 1942 and 1943.

Weather during August was generally favorable for flaxseed. Soil moisture reserves from early season rainfall were augmented by light rains in August. Although some deterioration of the crop was noted in the western portions of the Dakotas, prospects for the major producing States changed little during the month. Harvest is nearing completion in Minnesota and eastern parts of the Dakotas. The remaining acreage is reaching maturity. Yields per acre this year promise to exceed the 10-year average in nearly all flaxseed producing States.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1947 commercial apple crop is now estimated at 113,079,000 bushels - about $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels less than the August 1 forecast. The 1946 crop was 119,410,000 bushels and the 1936-45 average 112,896,000. Compared with 1946, the Eastern States have about a fourth smaller crop, because of very small production in the South Atlantic area. The Central States have an increase of 6 percent and the Western region 11 percent, over the production in 1946. This year, the Western States have 46 percent and the State of Washington 30 percent of the Nation's apple crop in comparison with 39 and 27 percent last year.

The 1947 crop varies greatly by varieties because some are mainly in areas of heavy production and some mainly in areas with short crops. Comparisons of production with 1946 are as follows: Baldwins $2\frac{1}{2}$ times; Gravensteins a third more; R.I. Greening, Yellow Newtown and Northern Spy a tenth more; McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Ben Davis, and Delicious about the same size crop; Winesap and Cortland a tenth less; Rome a fifth less; Wealthy and Grimes Golden a fourth less; and Stayman and York between a third and a half less than last year.

Washington's expected 33,852,000 bushel apple crop was favored by a cool, dry August. All fruit districts except the Spokane area, where an average crop is expected, show production gains over last year. Sizes are large for this time of year, and the crop was coloring well. Growers have maintained effective control of a mite infestation which threatened to become serious. Picking of Jonathans and Red Delicious will be general, the second week of September, followed by Standard Delicious a few days later and Winesap and Rome Beauty's the last week of September. Harvest labor is expected to be adequate. The bulk of the crop should be harvested by the end of October and harvest completed by mid-November. Harvest of the record large California Gravenstein crop was about completed by September 1. Harvest of Bellflowers began August 27 and harvest of the large crop of Newtowns will start the second week in September. California apples have been of good size and quality, quite free from worm injury. The Oregon crop is about equal to average, and last year. Late July rains helped sizing in dry land orchards. Harvest of Delicious at Hood River will be active by mid-September, about a week earlier than usual. Idaho's apples are sizing and coloring very well. Indicated production is about a tenth below average but three-fourths greater than last year's short crop. Harvest of Jonathans will start about September 10 and be most active the last half of the month. Colorado has an average crop prospect but 45 percent more than in 1946. New Mexico and Montana expect below average crops but the Utah crop is a third above average and two-thirds above last year.

In the Central States prospects declined about $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels during August. Scab continued to reduce the size of Michigan's crop and sun scald also lowered both the quality and quantity of the apples. Southwestern county orchards were hardest hit. Production is now indicated a little more than a tenth below last year. The McIntosh harvest will be about two weeks later than usual, with harvest at peak in the Southwest and just starting in West Central areas the last week of September. In Ohio scab injury lowered the quantity of marketable fruit. Apples are sizing well and harvest of winter apples will start late in September. The State production is about a fourth larger than the small 1946 crop. Indiana has a prospective crop 8 percent above average. Reduction in prospects by drought in northern counties has been offset by good growing conditions in southern counties. Illinois has a large crop, two-fifths above average. The hot, dry August was unfavorable for development. Insect injury increased and apples did not color and size normally. Harvest of Grimes and Jonathans in the South Central area will be well underway September 10-15 with Delicious following September 15-25. In the

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heavy producing Pike and Calhoun County areas active harvest of Grimes and Jonathans will occur September 10-20, and Delicious September 20-30. Harvest is 2 to 3 weeks later than last year. Missouri has about a third larger crop than last year and average. Hot, dry weather has caused some dropping and prevented proper sizing. Most active harvest of Jonathans is occurring the first three weeks of September, about a week later than usual. A dry August reduced production prospects in Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas but all of these States except Nebraska still have about average crops. Rains are needed in Arkansas to size winter apples. Kentucky has about an average crop. Dry August weather prevented proper sizing in the Paducah area but this was offset by favorable conditions in other areas.

For the Eastern States prospects changed little during August, a larger indicated production in Pennsylvania and Vermont being about offset by lowered prospects in Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey and North Carolina. In the New England States apples sized well. Harvest will be most active for mid-September to mid-October, averaging about 5 days later than usual. Scab damage is heavy on McIntosh. In New York the main varieties are maturing nearly two weeks later than last year. McIntosh harvest starts about September 10 in the Hudson Valley and 10 days to 2 weeks later in western New York. Scab has lowered quality in many orchards. Large quantities will go to processors. September 1 indications point to about the same tonnage as in 1946 in the Ontario area, while other areas are exceeding last year. The prospective McIntosh crop is larger than indicated last month except in the Lake Champlain area where a high wind in early August caused heavy dropping. Baldwin, Ben Davis and Cortland varieties have the largest crops in several years. Pennsylvania apples sized well during August and the September 1 estimate is 5 percent above August 1 but indicated production is about 14 percent below average. Variation is great between orchards ranging from failures to bumper crops. Harvest will be active from mid-September to November 1 in the important Adams-Franklin-York area. New Jersey production is expected to be about a third below 1946. Dropping was rather heavy during August and the production prospect declined 6 percent. Staymans are reported cracking in many orchards. Harvest of summer apples has been completed and McIntosh harvest started the first week in September.

The South Atlantic States (Md., Del., Va., W.Va., N.C.) have about half of an average crop with prospects best in North Carolina and West Virginia and poorest in Virginia and Delaware. Sizes are reported large and the small crop is expected to be completely harvested. Apples are ripening more rapidly than had been expected, particularly Delicious. Most active harvest of Stayman, York and Winesap varieties will occur from about September 20 until mid-October, about a week later than usual.

PEACHES: The 1947 peach crop is now estimated at 84,781,000 bushels -- a decline of over 2 percent from the August 1 prospect, accounted for mostly by California clingstones. The 1946 crop was 86,643,000 bushels and the 10-year average 62,936,000 bushels. The North Atlantic region improved slightly but all other regions declined.

Production in the 10 Southern States totaled 22,438,000 bushels--about the same as the 1946 total of 22,222,000 bushels but 36 percent above the average. Most of the commercial peaches in these States had moved by the middle of August and harvest was completed by September 1 even though the season was 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual.

Harvest in Virginia was about over by September 1. The crop is about a third less than last year's record but 40 percent above average. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia the season is about a week later than usual and on September 1 harvest was about at a peak.

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The main harvest will be over by September 15 but Pennsylvania and New Jersey will have late varieties until the first of October. West Virginia has about an average sized crop, Maryland about a fifth below average, Pennsylvania a sixth above average and New Jersey almost a third above average. The New York crop is 12 percent above average but 11 percent below last year. Hot weather in August hastened maturity but the main crop is still likely to be a week later than last year. The main crop of Elbertas are expected to be ready about September 10 in the Hudson Valley and September 15 in the Niagara-Orleans area. The crop as a whole is excellent in quality.

Most areas of the North Central States produced large crops of peaches this season. The total for the region is 10,087,000 bushels compared with 9,056,000 bushels in 1946 and the average of 6,255,000 bushels. The season here is a week to two weeks late. In many areas sizes are small because of drought. In north-central Ohio, harvest of Elbertas is expected to peak about September 10. In the Centralia area of Illinois shipments continued heavy into the first week of September and will probably finish the second week of September. Michigan prospects declined during August because of drought. The drought was broken by rains the last part of the month. The crop is indicated at 4,526,000 bushels — 11 percent less than last year but 51 percent above average. The crop is about two weeks later than usual and harvest will be active until late in September.

In contrast to eastern and central areas the West is a week to 10 days earlier than usual. Production prospects in the West declined during August from 43,382,000 bushels to 41,860,000 bushels, mostly because of a 7 percent decline in California clingstones. Last year the crop in the West totaled 43,948,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 31,234,000 bushels. California clingstones are estimated at 21,002,000 bushels — 1½ million bushels less than the August 1 estimate, 9 percent less than the 1946 crop but 32 percent above average. Harvest of clingstones is about completed. Fruit was generally of good quality and of acceptable size for canning although smaller than expected earlier. California freestones are estimated at 13,501,000 bushels, the same as on August 1, slightly less than last year and 35 percent above average. Harvest is completed except for late-maturing table varieties, which will continue to move through October. The Idaho crop is about all harvested. Production turned out less than expected August 1, but is still 47 percent above average. The Colorado crop is estimated 6 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. Volume shipments will probably continue from Colorado until mid-September. The record-large Washington crop of 2,974,000 bushels is 10 percent above last year and 49 percent above average. The peak of shipments to both fresh market and processors is over although harvest of late peaches will continue until mid-September. The large crops in Utah and Oregon are nearly all harvested. Quality has been good in both States.

PEARS: United States pear production is estimated at 34,583,000 bushels, slightly larger than the previous record of 34,447,000 bushels produced in 1946 and 17 percent above the 1936-45 average. The estimate was increased about one percent over August 1 due to improved prospects in California, New York and Michigan. For Washington, Oregon and California, the Bartlett crop is estimated at 27,242,000 bushels in comparison with 27,928,000 in 1946, and fall and winter pears at 7,428,000 bushels this year and 7,675,000 last. The crop is below average in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. It is above both average and last year's in New York. Harvest is one to two weeks earlier than usual in the Pacific Coast States and one to two weeks late in the East.

The California Bartlett crop of 11,668,000 bushels, up 4 percent from last year, was about harvested by September 1. Fall and winter pears, at 1,833,000

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bushels, are 5 percent above last year. Hardys were mostly harvested by September 1 with about three-fourths of the crop taken by canners. Harvest of early maturing fall and winter pears has begun and should be nearly complete by mid-October, at least 2 weeks earlier than usual.

Washington Bartletts are estimated at 6,080,000 bushels, 10 percent below 1946 but 24 percent above average. Harvest was drawing to a close by September 1 although shipments from storage will continue through October. Fall and winter pears, at 2,124,000 bushels, are 1 percent below last year but 13 percent above average. Early maturity has reduced sizes and the production forecast is 2 percent below August 1. Picking was general the last week of August and heavy the first two weeks of September. Harvest should be about completed in both the Yakima and Wenatchee areas by October 5, about two weeks earlier than usual.

Oregon Bartletts, at 2,066,000 bushels, are 12 percent below last year but 22 percent above average. Both the Hood River and Rogue River districts have about 10 percent smaller crops than last year but in the Willamette Valley and Douglas County crops were considerably shorter. Harvest was completed by the end of August. Sizes were good. A larger proportion of this year's crop was canned than last year. Other varieties estimated at 3,471,000 bushels, are 8 percent below 1946 but 46 percent above average. August was favorable for development of the crop. Both the Rogue River and Hood River sections will harvest 2 weeks early. Most active harvest should be from August 20 to September 20 at Rogue River and from August 25 to September 25 at Hood River.

GRAVES: The indicated United States grape crop of 3,151,100 tons is one percent above last year's record crop and 22 percent more than average.

California, where 93 percent of the country's crop is being produced, has prospects for a record production of 2,928,000 tons. Production was 2,918,000 tons in 1946 and the average was 2,385,000 tons. The California total consists of 1,692,000 tons raisin varieties this year and 1,604,000 last; table varieties, 612,000 tons this year and 630,000 last; and wine varieties, 624,000 tons compared with 684,000 in 1946. The California grape harvest is from a week to 10 days earlier than usual. By September 1 at least half of the Thompson Seedless tonnage to be made into raisins was on trays and cutting of Muscats had started. Weather has been favorable for drying. To September 1 winery receipts have included only packing house culls. Wine grapes are maturing and harvest should be most active from mid-September until mid-November. Harvest of table varieties should be active until frost.

The Washington crop of 21,400 tons is a record, 10 percent above last year and 81 percent above average. August weather was favorable for coloring of grapes in eastern Washington but an extremely dry August was not favorable for best growth in western Washington. Harvest will be 2 weeks earlier than usual with Conards starting in the lower Yakima Valley the first week of September and European varieties about 10 days later. Harvest should be completed in all areas by mid-October.

The eastern States have an above average crop. The Great Lakes States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) have a crop prospect of 143,400 tons, 12 percent above 1946 and 18 percent above average. During August prospects improved in Michigan, were unchanged in New York and Pennsylvania and declined in Ohio. Most active harvest should occur the last week of September and the first three weeks of October. The Arkansas crop of 10,900 tons is 6 percent below the August 1 estimate, one percent above 1946 and 33 percent above average. Harvest in northwestern Arkansas started the last week of August and will be most active the first 2 weeks of September.

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PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop is estimated at 75,000 tons -- 3,000 tons less than the August 1 estimate. The 1946 crop amounted to 100,000 tons and the 10-year average is 71,500 tons. The season is earlier than usual and nearly all of the crop has been harvested. Michigan plum production is placed at 4,100 tons -- 200 tons less than indicated on August 1, 1,900 less than produced last year but about the same as the 10-year average. Harvest should be active through the rest of September.

Production of California dried prunes is estimated at 204,000 tons -- 8,000 tons less than the August 1 estimate, 9,000 tons less than the 1946 crop, but 3,400 tons more than average. The season is earlier than usual partly because of dry weather and mite injury. Harvest is advancing rapidly and should be completed by October 1.

Total prunes for all purposes (fresh basis) in Washington, Oregon and Idaho are indicated to be 95,000 tons -- 38 percent less than 1946 production and 27 percent less than average. Idaho and eastern Oregon prospects improved during August but were offset by a slight decline in eastern Washington and a sharp decline in western Washington. Eastern Washington prunes are now estimated at 20,600 tons -- 4 percent above 1946 and 36 percent above average. Harvest in eastern Washington and Oregon was active during August and the first 10 days of September. Because of the light crops in western Washington and Oregon, processor demand has been heavy for eastern prunes. Eastern Oregon prunes are placed at 19,800 tons -- 9 percent above 1946 and 39 percent above average. Harvest is about completed.

Western Washington prunes are indicated only 3,200 tons -- 34 percent of last year's crop and 36 percent of average. Western Oregon production is indicated at 17,800 tons -- about a fifth of 1946 production and about a fourth of average. Harvest was at a peak about September 1, about 2 weeks earlier than usual.

CITRUS: United States condition of 1947-bloom oranges averaged 73 percent on September 1 compared with 79 percent a year earlier and 74 percent the 10-year average. Florida tangerines were reported at 66 percent -- 6 points less than a year ago but 5 points above average. U. S. grapefruit averaged 71 percent -- 1 point above September 1, 1946 and 6 points above average. California lemons were reported at 77 percent compared with 73 percent a year ago and 74 percent average.

Florida weather continued favorable during August. Rainfall was ample. Groves are in excellent condition and fruit is sizing well. Although crop bloomed a month late, preliminary frame count sizes show oranges about as large as at this time last year and grapefruit only slightly smaller. Light shipments of grapefruit can be expected by the last week of September. Orange shipments, however, are not expected to start before early October.

In the Lower Valley of Texas, soil moisture was replenished during the first four days in August by a tropical storm during which 6 to 10 inches of rain fell. Storm damage to trees and fruit was insignificant. Because of the storm and other rains during August some groves are still too wet to cultivate. Both oranges and grapefruit are sizing nicely and trees have good color. Fruit is smaller than usual for this time of year, because the bloom last spring was two to four weeks late.

The Arizona Naval crop appears sharply down from last year because of a poor set. Valencias also carry a poorer set than usual, though better than Navel.

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The hot weather in May was mainly responsible for the poorer prospects but low supplies of irrigation water also have been a factor. Arizona grapefruit looks good and quality is far superior to that of last year. A number of groves show wilt because of the water shortage. Although the grapefruit crop at present appears to be about the same as during the past two seasons, larger supplies of irrigation water are needed. Because of a more profitable return from oranges last season, growers will probably favor oranges when using their limited supplies of irrigation water.

In California, prospects are good for all 1947-48 citrus crops. Growing conditions during August continued favorable except that recent hot days may cause an excessive drop of newly-set lemons.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production for 1947 is forecast at 770,900 barrels. The 1946 crop was 857,100 barrels, and the 1936-45 average was 638,830 barrels. Prospects are favorable this year in all producing areas, although not up to the very large 1946 crops in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin.

The Massachusetts crop is forecast at 505,000 barrels--9 percent below the large 1946 crop but 19 percent larger than average. Weather has been moderately favorable, with water supplies generally adequate for flooding. During the spring frequent flooding was necessary for frost protection. Berries are showing very good size. The survey of growers' prospective production shows about 54 percent of the crop will be Early Blacks, about 41 percent Late Howes and about 5 percent all other varieties.

New Jersey has 93,000 barrels in prospect -- 8 percent below the large 1946 crop but 11 percent above average. Only scattered picking was underway on September 1 as the crop is about 2 weeks later than usual. For Wisconsin a 112,000 barrel crop is indicated -- 23 percent below the record-large 1946 crop of 145,000 barrels but 15 percent above average. Bogs are about a week behind the normal progress at this time of year but the fruit is sizing well.

For Washington a record-large crop of 42,900 barrels is forecast--2 percent above last year and 77 percent above average. The bearing acreage is about the same as last year, as the number of abandoned bogs about equalled the total of new and reclaimed bogs. Oregon has a record production prospect of 18,000 barrels -- 12 percent above last year and over twice the 10-year average. Sizes will be good and maturity early. Picking for canning started the first week of September but picking for fresh market is not expected until after mid-September.

PECANS: The pecan crop is estimated at 102,116,000 pounds, a decline of about 4 percent from the August 1 indications. Less favorable prospects in Georgia accounted for most of this decline. The current estimate is 33 percent above last year's crop but 5 percent below average.

The Georgia crop, estimated at 25,425,000 pounds, is 59 percent above last year but 2 percent below average. The indicated production for Georgia dropped 15 percent from August 1. The crop is late and the nuts small. Insect damage has been especially heavy in areas with heavy rainfall, affecting both improved and seedling production. In Mississippi and Louisiana, shedding was heavy because of dry weather.

For Texas and Oklahoma, production is estimated at 45,750,000 pounds, the same as August 1. This is 55 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. About .88 percent of the production for these two States is from seedling trees.

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The production of seedling nuts, at 58,826,000 pounds, represents about 58 percent of the total U. S. production compared with 56 percent last year and 57 percent during the period 1936-45. Seedlings totaled 43,071,000 pounds in 1946.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The California almond crop is estimated at 29,700 tons--21 percent below the record large 1946 production of 37,800 tons but 70 percent above average. Almonds are maturing early and considerable tonnage of the earlier varieties has been harvested.

Walnut production for California and Oregon is placed at 69,200 tons--4 percent below 1946 but 13 percent above average. California walnut production is estimated at 61,000 tons, compared with 63,000 tons in 1946 and the average of 56,490 tons. The Oregon crop is forecast at 8,200 tons--8 percent below last year but 65 percent above average. Growing conditions during August were favorable for the development of Oregon walnuts.

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is now estimated at 8,830 tons--slightly smaller than reported on August 1. The indicated 1947 production is 4 percent above last year and more than double the 1936-45 average of 4,310 tons. The crop is early and harvest is expected to be general by mid-September.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig prospects are unchanged from a month ago. Figs matured early. A large part of the dried fig crop has been picked up, but growers have not yet delivered much tonnage to packers. Canning of Kadotas is in progress and probably will continue through September. The canned pack is not expected to equal the large pack of 1946. Condition of California olives at 49 percent is slightly below that of a year ago and below average. The set of fruit is irregular in many localities.

APRICOTS: Estimated production of apricots in California, Washington and Utah is 196,000 tons compared with 333,700 tons in 1946, and the 1936-45 average of 231,515 tons. Harvest was completed in early August in the three States. California apricot production is estimated at 163,000 tons--slightly larger than reported on August 1, but only 53 percent of 1946 and 77 percent of average. In Washington, production is estimated at a record high of 28,000 tons, 3 percent above 1946. Utah production is estimated at 5,000 tons--7 percent below last season.

POTATOES: Potatoes continued to improve during August and a crop of 368,168,000 bushels is indicated on September 1. This production would be about 6 and one-third million bushels larger than the crop indicated August 1. A record-large crop of 475,969,000 bushels was harvested in 1946; the 1936-45 average production was 376,122,000 bushels. The indicated yield of 168 bushels per acre exceeds all previous yields except the 184 bushels harvested in 1946. The improvement was confined to the eastern part of the country, primarily the New England States (except Maine), New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey. In both the central and western parts of the United States, the prospective crop declined slightly during August.

For the 29 late States, a crop of 276,715,000 bushels is indicated. This is 23 percent less than harvested in 1946 and 6 percent below average. A yield of 177 bushels is indicated for these States, compared with the 1946 yield of 195 bushels.

In Aroostook County, Maine, the crop is late. Development was somewhat retarded by insufficient moisture during part of August, but rain the last week

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furnished needed moisture. The set of tubers is only fair and sizes are much below average for this date. The growing season is expected to end too soon for tuber growth to "catch up" in Maine. Prospects in each of the other New England States, improved during August. In southern New England, yields are expected to about equal or exceed those of 1946. A good set of tubers is developing to about average size. In northern New England, yields will be below those of 1946 but above average.

Of the 5 surplus late central States, prospective yields declined only in Michigan and South Dakota, despite dry weather during much of August. Yields indicated for Wisconsin, North Dakota and Minnesota are unchanged from the August 1 estimates. The South Dakota crop was especially hard hit by the continued dry weather. Michigan prospects are spotted but vines remain green in most fields. The Wisconsin crop suffered from drought in early August, but except for some of the early acreage on which vines were badly damaged, made remarkable recovery during the latter part of the month. In southern Minnesota, dry weather hastened maturity, but the moisture supply in the important northern commercial areas has been adequate and potatoes continued to make satisfactory development. In North Dakota, where most of the acreage is grown in the Red River Valley counties, moisture has been adequate to excessive throughout the growing season and the yield in prospect has been exceeded only in 1945. During the past month, yield prospects declined in Iowa but improved in Ohio and West Virginia.

In the Western States, potato prospects improved in Montana and Colorado but declined in Idaho and Utah during August. Record yields are expected in Colorado and Washington. The early acreage in northern Colorado has produced unusually good yields and in the San Luis Valley almost ideal growing conditions have prevailed throughout the growing season. Much of the acreage in eastern Idaho is late and unless frosts are 2 or 3 weeks later than usual size of tubers will be reduced materially. In this State, a smaller set of tubers is indicated than for any other recent year. Harvest of the early crop in Nebraska is about complete. In Wyoming, potatoes grown under irrigation promise good yields but dry land potatoes need additional rainfall for tubers to make satisfactory growth. In Washington harvest of the White Rose crop is about complete, and prospects for late potatoes continue very good. In all sections of Oregon, except Klamath county, potatoes developed satisfactorily throughout the season. Even in Klamath county, the crop has made remarkable recovery from the June freeze. Potatoes in the Tulalip area of California show the effects of the severe frost in late June and yields will be below average in that district. However, above-average yields are expected in other areas of this State.

Production for the intermediate States is placed at 32,788,000 bushels, 4 percent above average but 14 percent below the 1946 production. Both the New Jersey and Arizona yields are the highest of record. A little more than half of the New Jersey crop had been harvested by September 1. Growers in this State delayed digging, hoping for a stronger market. The farm crop in Missouri and Kansas was reduced by continued dry weather in August.

For the early States, production is placed at 58,665,000 bushels, compared with the 1946 production of 80,310,000 bushels and an average crop of 50,327,000 bushels. The late crop in some of these States was reduced during the past month.

SWEETPOTATOES: A sweetpotato crop of 59,001,000 bushels is now indicated. In 1946 production was 66,807,000 bushels and the 1936-45

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average production is 64,200,000 bushels. Continued hot, dry weather in the Central States caused further declines for the Nation despite improvement during the past month in some of the Atlantic Coast States. Only in Virginia is the indicated yield above 1946 but prospective yields in Illinois, Delaware, North Carolina and South Carolina equal those of 1946. Above-average yields are indicated for New Jersey, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas.

In New Jersey, sweetpotatoes made satisfactory development during August as the supply of moisture was generally adequate; harvest should become general about October 1. In each of the North Central States, except Indiana, prospective yields declined because of hot, dry weather in July and August.

Production prospects in the South Atlantic States improved during August. Yield increases in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina offset deterioration in Maryland and Florida. The crop held its own in Delaware and Georgia. The increase in the prospective Virginia yield is due to favorable development of the crop on the Eastern Shore. In North Carolina, harvest of the early crop in the extreme eastern counties is about complete and digging of the late crop should begin in late September or early October.

In the South Central States September 1 yields are below the August 1 estimates in all States except Alabama and Texas where indicated yields are unchanged from a month earlier. The hot, dry weather during July and most of August has been particularly severe on sweetpotatoes in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. In the Humboldt area of Tennessee digging of the early crop began the last week in August with low yields being harvested. Despite some improvement in the Louisiana crop during the latter part of August, the indicated yield is the lowest since 1940.

By September 1 sweetpotatoes had moved in carlot volume from Alabama, Florida, California, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Harvest of the early crop in Alabama and Florida was about complete on that date.

TOBACCO: A total tobacco crop of 2,151 million pounds is estimated for 1947.

Though below the record production of 2,312 million pounds in 1946, it is substantially above that of any other year and compares with 1,994 million pounds produced in 1945. The September 1 estimate is about 1 percent higher than was indicated on August 1.

The crop of flue-cured tobacco is placed at 1,318 million pounds--not far below the record production of last year when 1,352 million pounds were grown. Relatively dry and hot August weather in the Carolinas and Virginia caused some premature ripening, but early planted fields made substantial growth and ripened rapidly. Harvesting and curing made good progress. All of the markets in the type 14 Area have completed sales. A substantial part of type 13 has been sold and marketing of type 12 is well underway. A large percentage of type 11 has been barned.

The burley crop is estimated at 512 million pounds and compares with the record high of 614 million pounds produced in 1946 and average production of 397 million pounds. August growing conditions were quite variable, ranging from near droughty to excessively moist. The net result was a slight increase over last month's forecast, mostly because of improvement in eastern Tennessee, West Virginia, North Carolina and Virginia. Other States were about the same as was indicated on August 1. Hot, dry weather in southern Maryland caused some firing of type 32. The current estimate of type 32 production is 31.3 million pounds.

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The production of fire-cured tobacco is indicated at 98.7 million pounds, slightly above the August 1 forecast, and compares with 109.4 million pounds produced in 1946 and the average of 83.7 million. Dark air-cured tobacco had better growing weather than the fired types in August and improved generally. A crop of 42.5 million pounds is indicated which compares with 48.4 million pounds produced last year and 37.8 the average.

Wide changes took place in prospects for cigar tobaccos. Substantial improvement in the yield prospects for Ohio fillers was more than offset by a decline in Pennsylvania type 41, the net result being a moderate decline in fillers. The September 1 forecast of 67.2 million pounds compares with 64.4 million pounds produced in 1946. Binders are placed at 66.2 million pounds compared with 70.9 million last year and the average of 56.6 million. Some damage was done by hail in the Connecticut Valley but more important in the decline in prospects from last month was lighter than expected yields because of thin leaves. Production of wrappers is placed at 14.3 million pounds and compares with 12.4 in 1946 and the average of 10 millions.

BROOMCORN: Unseasonably hot weather prevailed during most of August in the six broomcorn-producing States. Its effect on broomcorn was tempered by scattered rains, but more rain is urgently needed, particularly in Oklahoma.

As of September 1 production of broomcorn is estimated to be 32,600 tons -- a decrease of 600 tons from August 1. This decrease is due to smaller crops now indicated for Oklahoma and Colorado. A production of 32,600 tons would be 26 percent smaller than last year, and 22 percent below the 1936-45 average of 41,920 tons.

Yields per acre in Oklahoma and Colorado are expected to average less than was estimated a month earlier, but Kansas yield is indicated to be slightly larger. In four of the States -- Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico -- 1947 yields per acre are expected to surpass those of 1946 and also the average. Illinois and Oklahoma yields, however, are likely to fall below both the 1946 and average yields.

Heavy winds in Illinois at the end of August leveled or tangled some of the broomcorn. The first fields in that State were harvested about August 20 -- several weeks later than usual. The Kansas crop is late but despite hot, dry weather in August made good progress. Harvesting of early-planted broomcorn in

Oklahoma was about completed by August 25. Harvesting of the later acreage which is relatively large because heavy rains delayed planting, will not be completed until frost. Both the acreage and production in Texas is turning out larger than indicated earlier, and most of the crop has been sold by growers at high prices. Some of the Colorado crop may not mature before killing frosts occur. In New Mexico a small acreage of broomcorn has already been harvested, but the bulk of the crop will not be harvested for several weeks.

HOPS: Production prospects for hops continued to decline during August, and the indicated production on September 1 was 9 percent less than the estimate of August 1. Production is now estimated at 44,844,000 pounds, compared with 53,171,000 in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 40,742,000 pounds. Prospective yields per acre declined 1 percent during August in Washington, 3 percent in California and 25 percent in Oregon where downy mildew has caused considerable damage in the principal producing areas of the Willamette Valley.

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In Washington the prospective production of 19,824,000 pounds is about the same as the crop of 1946 but is about one-half larger than the 10-year average production. Weather has been cool and dry with more August wind than usual. Picking started about two weeks earlier than last year and is considerably ahead of usual. Early Clusters and Fuggles have been harvested and the Late Cluster harvest is now approaching the peak.

Production in Oregon is light and the crop is now indicated to be only 11,970,000 pounds compared with 18,800,000 pounds in 1946 and the 10-year average of 17,180,000 pounds. The unusually heavy rains of late July and early August were followed by a heavy infestation of downy mildew in the principal producing areas of the Willamette Valley and some in other areas. Because of this infestation, many growers had to start harvest before the crop had matured. Harvest of the Fuggles crop was completed in August and production of this variety is expected to be only about two-thirds of average. It now appears that yields and quality of Late Clusters will turn out poorer than the Fuggles crop. A small acreage of hops in Umatilla and Malheur counties of eastern Oregon is apparently coming through in good condition. The crop in Josephine County is turning out fairly well though production will be less than last year.

California production, now estimated at 13,050,000 pounds, is smaller than the 14,651,000 pounds in 1946 but is above the 10-year average of 10,878,000 pounds. Prospective yield per acre is a little less than average. Reports indicate that yields were held down by hot, dry weather last spring and heavy winds in June that damaged vines in the Sacramento Valley. Picking is well along and baling is in progress. Hops are being picked earlier than usual this year because of early maturity.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1947 is indicated at 12,140,000 tons.

This is about 15 percent above the 1946 production and compares with the average of 9,617,000 tons. The present indicated production would be the highest since 1940 when 12,194,000 tons were produced. Yield prospects average 13.6 tons per acre, the same as on August 1.

In the Rocky Mountain area, irrigation water has been generally sufficient this year. The beets show good color and growth and little disease or insect damage is reported. Harvest is in full swing in California.

In the Lakes area, beets made fair progress during August. Most of the crop was planted late and, although tops made fairly good growth during the past several weeks, the beets are still small. Precipitation has been "spotty" but mostly inadequate and general rains are badly needed.

If the indicated production of sugar beets and cane materializes and sugar recovery is normal, about 2,350,000 tons of sugar (raw equivalent) or 2,196,000 tons (refined equivalent) would be produced from this year's continental cane and beet crops. This would consist of approximately 1,870,000 tons of beet sugar and 480,000 tons of cane sugar (raw values). Such a production would be about 21 percent above 1946 and the 1936-45 average. No official estimate of sugar production is made until December.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: September 1 conditions indicate a production of sugarcane for sugar and seed of 6,136,000 tons compared with 5,997,000 tons last year, and the 10-year average of 6,049,000 tons.

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Less favorable conditions in Louisiana resulted in a 5 percent decline from production indicated a month ago. Rainfall in that State during August was "spotty" and generally inadequate. Plant cane is holding color fairly well, but stubble cane is suffering badly from the dry weather. In Florida, where water control is used, conditions have been generally favorable this season and about normal yields are expected.

HAY: September 1 reports from crop correspondents in all States indicate that this year's hay crop may be a million tons smaller than was indicated a month earlier. Most of this reduction is the result of hot, dry weather in August in seven central Mississippi Valley States -- South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas which ordinarily produce about a quarter of the entire United States hay crop.

The 102-million ton crop of all hay now indicated, is a million tons larger than that harvested in 1946 and 7 1/2 million tons larger than the 10-year average. This year's indicated yield per acre is 1.37 tons, which is about 5 percent above the 10-year average. Early cuttings of most kinds were generally heavy but were damaged by frequent rains in many areas. Later cuttings -- especially alfalfa -- were hurt by dry, hot weather in many of the central States. However late cuttings of alfalfa are generally good west of the Rocky Mountains, except in Arizona. The wild hay crop was very good in most important areas and is mostly harvested. Lespedeza also made good growth. The clover-timothy crop has turned out a little better than an average yield per acre, but harvesting was delayed in the northeast by rain and some was overripe before cutting.

Of the 102-million ton hay crop now indicated for this year, about 33 million are expected to be alfalfa, 33 million clover-timothy, 13 million wild, and 6.6 million lespedeza.

PASTURES: Hot, dry weather in the central States during August materially reduced the green feed in pastures available for livestock. For the country as a whole the September 1 condition of pastures averaged 73 percent of normal, considerably lower than in 1942 and 1945, the two recent years of good late-summer pastures, but not greatly different from September 1 condition in other years of the last decade. Over a broad central belt of States, extending from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, southward through the Mississippi Valley to the Gulf, and westward into the lower Great Plains, September 1 pasture conditions ranged from poor to extreme drought. (See pasture map, page 6.) Recent rains greatly improved fall pasture prospects in the East North Central States, Minnesota, northeastern Iowa, southwestern Arkansas, and eastern Texas, but no general relief to other parts of the drought area was evident through the first week of September. Outside the drought belt, September 1 pasture conditions were mostly good to excellent except for local dry areas, principally in California and the central Eastern Seaboard.

In the North Atlantic States, September 1 pasture condition was almost as good as in 1942 and 1945 and otherwise the best since 1928. The northern New England States had about average pastures, but those in lower New England and the Middle Atlantic States were substantially better than in the 1936-45 period. In Delaware and Maryland, pasture condition declined sharply during August and on September 1 was not as good as a year ago. Virginia had considerable areas of poor pasture, but in both West Virginia and Georgia condition was better than a year ago.

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In Ohio, rains during August kept pastures growing and September 1 green feed was much better than either last year or average. In Indiana, dry weather reduced pasture condition in the northern part of the State, but it was still somewhat better than a year ago and appreciably better than average for September 1. In Michigan and Wisconsin, dry weather likewise caused pasture condition to drop sharply from the high August 1 level, but considerably more feed was available than a year ago when there was severe drought in the sections of those States bordering on Lake Michigan.

In Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, the sharp declines in pastures due to drought brought the September 1 condition more than 20 points below a year ago. In Iowa, pasture condition was the lowest for September 1 since 1936, and in Missouri and Arkansas the second lowest. In Louisiana, September 1 pasture feed was the poorest since 1930. In Oklahoma, pastures and ranges were dry, especially in the eastern and west central sections of this State, but considerable feed was still available and pasture condition was higher than last September 1 and average for the date. Pastures and ranges in Texas deteriorated during August and on September 1 all but the extreme southern and southwestern sections of the State were suffering, with drought especially severe in north central areas. August rains in southern and southwestern parts of the State aided pasture and range growth and recent rains in the eastern half considerably improved fall pasture prospects.

In the central and northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States, pasture and range feed was rather generally better than either a year ago or average for September 1. In New Mexico and Arizona, rain improved pastures and ranges considerably, but feed was still short in the southern half of both States. In considerable sections of southern and central California, pastures were poor and September 1 condition for the State averaged the lowest since 1939. In the Northwest, September 1 pastures were mostly good to excellent except in eastern Washington and northern Idaho, but additional rainfall is needed for substantial fall use.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during August totaled 10.6 billion pounds, less than for the same month of 1942, 1945, and 1946, but higher than in August of other years in records dating back 18 years. The slump from the high early summer level was sharper than usual. Hot, dry weather in central parts of the country curtailed green feed from pastures and reduced milk flow. In August, production was below the same month of 1946 for the first time this year. August milk production averaged 2.39 pounds, per capita, close to average for the month in the 1936-45 period but appreciably lower than in any of the last half dozen years except 1944. For the first eight months of 1947 milk output totaled 85.7 billion pounds compared with 84.5 billion in the same period of 1946.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow on September 1 averaged 15.21 pounds, about 1 percent below the same date last year, but 8 percent above the 1936-45 average for the date. Production averaged below a year ago in the East North Central, West North Central, and Eastern groups of States, but above last year in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central. In all major regions, production per cow was above the 10-year average for September 1. In the important milk producing areas of the North Central States where drought was influential, milk production per cow was down much more than usual from August 1, but regional averages on September 1 still were 3 to 7 percent above the 1936-45 average.

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In the South Central region, production per cow in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas was below average, but in States east of the Mississippi river it was considerably above. In the Atlantic Coast and Western regions where conditions have been more favorable production per cow ranged from 10 to 13 percent above average for September 1.

The proportion of crop correspondents' milk cows reported in production on September 1 averaged 72.4 percent, highest for the date in five years, but lower than in any year from 1935 through 1942. In the North Atlantic region the percentage milked showed less than an average decline from August 1 to September 1, indicating probably more than the usual freshenings during the month. In the Western region, the percentage milked was comparatively high, in the South Atlantic region about average, in the North Central regions somewhat below average, and in the South Central group of States considerably below average.

New high August records were established in several of the 21 States for which milk production estimates are made, but sharp reductions were noted in many of the important mid-western milk producing States. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, and Utah all set new high records for August, while South Carolina equaled the previous record and North Carolina's August production had been exceeded only in 1944. In Iowa and Kansas, however, August milk production was the lowest since 1937, and in Minnesota, Montana, and Idaho, production was below both last year and the 10-year average for August. In the important East North Central group, sharp declines brought milk production in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin below the level of the past 2 years and in Illinois to the lowest August level since 1940. In Washington, production, though above average, was lower than for August in any year of the 1942-46 period. In North Dakota, Oklahoma and Oregon, milk production was above that of last August, but was below average for the month.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

	Aug.	July	Aug.		Aug.	July	Aug.
State:average:	1946	1947	1947	State	1946	1947	1947
1936-45:				1936-45:	1946	1947	1947
Million pounds							
N.J.	83	90	95	94	Va.	157	184
Pa.	422	479	515	491	N.C.	132	143
Ind.	313	355	373	338	S.C.	54	57
Ill.	463	500	534	465	Tenn.	207	239
Mich.	451	514	577	509	Okl.	240	218
Wis.	1,149	1,359	1,628	1,324	Mont.	66	65
Minn.	659	668	859	658	Idaho	115	115
Iowa	596	619	690	582	Utah	50	58
Mo.	341	407	432	422	Wash.	185	200
N.Dak.	201	192	235	194	Oreg.	127	119
Kans.	263	250	282	249	Other States	3,668	4,007
					U.S.	9,942	10,838
						12,148	10,644

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,832,000,000 eggs in August — 4 percent more than in August last year and 17 percent more than the 1936-45 average. August egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the West North Central and South Central States where it was about the same. Increases ranged from 3 percent in the East North Central and Western States to 20 percent in the North Atlantic States.

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Total egg production for the first 8 months of this year was 41,599,000,000 eggs -- 2 percent less than for the same period in 1946 and the lowest production since 1942, but 20 percent above the 10-year average. The 8 months' production was below that of last year in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic States, where production increased 2 percent.

Egg production per layer in August was 12.9 eggs compared with 12.5 last year and an average of 12.0 eggs. The rate in August was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the East North Central where it was 2 percent less. The rate of lay for the first 8 months of this year was 119.5 eggs per layer compared with 116.7 last year and an average of 108 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 297,150,000 layers in August -- 1 percent more than in August last year and 10 percent above the 10-year average. Increases of 18 percent in the North Atlantic and 4 percent in the East North Central States more than offset decreases in all other regions of the country. Numbers of layers on farms September 1 were about the same as on August 1 which indicates average replacements during the month.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1941-45	79,596	117,479	172,985	50,838	110,461	50,282	581,641
1946	73,588	109,819	176,384	53,992	101,957	45,302	561,042
1947	85,510	116,199	172,386	51,151	94,995	47,003	567,244

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Av. 1941-45	39,380	60,965	91,953	22,098	47,122	21,360	282,878
1946	33,862	55,272	95,243	24,038	40,131	17,501	266,047
1947	38,926	59,191	92,143	21,339	39,276	19,731	270,606

CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Av. 1941-45	19,848	34,931	54,328	22,578	32,929	14,734	179,347
1946	10,595	23,837	37,179	19,078	24,032	9,069	123,790
1947	12,745	24,006	41,229	19,464	26,377	9,425	133,246

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

There were 567,244,000 potential layers on farms September 1 -- 1 percent more than a year ago, but 2 percent below the 1941-45 average. Increases of 16 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the East North Central and 4 percent in the West more than offset decreases of 2 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 7 percent in the South Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 were estimated at 270,606,000 -- 2 percent more than a year ago, but 4 percent less than the 5-year average. Increases of 15 percent in the North Atlantic, 13 percent in the West and 7 percent in the East North Central more than offset decreases of 2 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 11 percent in the South Atlantic States. September 1 numbers were below the 5-year average holdings in all regions of the country except the West North Central where they were about the same.

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Of the chicks hatched since June 1, the number on farms September 1 was estimated at 133,246,000 -- 8 percent more than a year ago but 26 percent below the 5-year average. Increases occurred in all regions of the country ranging from 1 percent in the East North Central to 20 percent in the North Atlantic States. Of the late hatched chicks 71 percent were purchased from hatcheries and 29 percent were hatched on farms, compared with 66 percent purchased and 34 percent hatched on farms last year. Farmers purchased 16 percent more chicks after June 1 this year than in 1946, but they home hatched 8 percent less.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 47.5 cents per dozen compared with 39.1 cents a year ago and 27.0 cents for the 1936-45 average. Egg prices have been at record high levels for the past 5 months and on August 15 were 5 cents per dozen higher than the previous August record of 42.5 cents in 1920. Egg markets during August were firm on top grades. Current receipts and undergrades were weak. Supplies of top quality eggs became increasingly scarce as the result of prolonged heat wave in the Midwest, while standards, current receipts and undergrades were in excess of limited trade outlets.

Farmers received an average of 26.9 cents per pound live weight for chicken in mid-August compared with 27.6 cents a year ago and an average of 18.7 cents. Although chicken prices during the first 6 months of this year averaged higher than in 1946 they dropped below the 1946 level in July and August. Poultry markets were irregular during August. On the whole, fowl and heavy roasters were weak, with a tendency for prices to work lower, while broilers and fryers advanced moderately during the month. Supplies were generally ample.

Turkey prices on August 15 averaged 30.8 cents per pound compared with 32.8 cents a year ago and an average of 20.2 cents. Live turkey markets were steady during August. Live young turkeys were arriving on all larger markets in limited quantities. Receipts of old turkeys were very light.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at August 15 prices was \$4.35 compared with \$3.91 a year ago and an average of \$2.16. Feed prices have averaged higher than a year earlier during each of the last 24 months. The egg-feed price relationship on August 15 was more favorable than a year ago, but less favorable than the 10-year average. The chicken-feed and turkey-feed relationships were less favorable than a year ago or the average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

Yield per acre

Production

State	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946

	Bushels	Thousand bushels
Maine	39.7	37.0
N.H.	41.6	41.0
Vt.	38.2	40.0
Mass.	41.2	43.0
R.I.	38.0	39.0
Conn.	40.2	44.0
N.Y.	35.3	39.0
N.J.	38.0	45.0
Pa.	40.6	43.0
Ohio	45.5	49.0
Ind.	44.0	51.0
Ill.	45.8	57.0
Mich.	34.4	28.0
Wis.	37.8	44.0
Minn.	37.9	44.0
Iowa	47.6	60.0
Mo.	27.6	37.0
N.Dak.	19.4	21.5
S.Dak.	19.5	30.0
Nebr.	20.0	29.0
Kans.	18.8	21.0
Del.	29.3	31.5
Md.	34.5	38.0
Va.	26.4	32.5
W.Va.	30.3	34.0
N.C.	21.0	27.0
S.C.	15.0	19.0
Ga.	11.3	13.5
Fla.	10.4	10.0
Ky.	26.2	36.5
Tenn.	24.4	30.0
Ala.	13.6	15.5
Miss.	16.0	16.5
Ark.	17.2	21.0
La.	15.7	15.0
Oklahoma	16.3	17.5
Tex.	15.8	17.0
Mont.	15.0	14.0
Idaho	43.2	42.0
Wyo.	12.6	16.5
Colo.	14.0	21.0
N.Mex.	13.6	16.0
Ariz.	10.8	11.0
Utah	28.4	28.0
Nev.	30.8	35.0
Wash.	39.2	52.0
Oreg.	32.7	35.5
Calif.	32.2	32.0
U.S.	29.4	37.1

	2,639,102	3,287,927	2,403,913
	28.5		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.
September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)CROP REPORT,
as of
September 1, 1947

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1947	
Maine	19.8	21.0	20.0	48	21	20
N.Y.	18.4	21.0	19.0	75	189	76
Ill.	19.2	23.0	23.0	320	161	115
Wis.	17.9	26.0	26.0	792	1,612	1,976
Minn.	15.8	19.5	19.0	20,354	24,726	19,817
Iowa	15.6	20.0	19.5	279	120	136
N. Dak.	12.9	13.5	15.0	79,722	107,460	114,630
S. Dak.	10.2	14.5	15.0	22,584	44,863	47,805
Nebr.	9.8	18.0	16.0	1,304	954	960
Kans.	8.2	12.0	---	76	12	---
Mont.	13.7	12.5	14.0	33,929	29,775	39,690
Idaho	29.4	31.0	32.0	11,154	14,446	16,416
Wyo.	14.2	19.0	18.0	1,364	1,140	1,080
Colo.	15.4	16.5	20.0	3,337	1,980	2,200
N. Mex.	14.1	13.0	13.5	286	247	243
Utah	30.8	31.0	37.0	2,104	2,201	2,590
Nev.	25.7	27.0	29.0	316	405	493
Wash.	21.4	24.5	21.0	20,557	10,682	16,758
Oreg.	22.4	24.0	24.0	5,506	4,992	4,704
U.S.	14.6	15.1	16.2	204,566	245,986	269,702

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1947	
				Bushels		
Minn.	15.7	19.5	19.0	1,042	682	1,045
W. Dak.	13.4	14.5	15.5	26,483	32,364	39,432
S. Dak.	10.9	15.0	16.0	4,322	2,790	2,768
3 States	13.1	14.6	15.6	31,847	35,836	43,245

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
				bushels		
Average 1936-45	391,557	197,742	167,233	32,586	101,189	890,306
1946	581,832	196,947	214,361	36,317	126,258	1,155,715
1947 2/	761,894	241,913	230,040	43,824	130,931	1,408,602

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1947.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	37.2	40.0	35.0	3,576	2,840	2,800
N.H.	36.6	37.0	35.0	263	259	210
Vt.	31.8	34.0	26.0	1,588	1,530	1,118
Mass.	30.8	37.0	34.0	175	259	238
R.I.	30.7	32.0	33.0	37	32	33
Conn.	31.8	36.0	35.0	153	252	245
N.Y.	29.3	40.0	28.0	22,989	32,360	14,280
N.J.	29.6	32.0	24.0	1,355	1,440	984
Pa.	29.4	35.5	26.5	25,078	30,033	19,054
Ohio	35.5	45.0	25.0	39,970	62,235	19,875
Ind.	32.2	39.0	29.0	42,145	56,160	36,337
Ill.	37.8	43.5	34.0	129,381	168,693	114,716
Mich.	34.3	45.5	33.5	45,662	71,890	37,587
Wis.	36.8	43.5	42.0	92,318	124,758	118,062
Minn.	35.6	36.0	36.0	153,589	192,168	163,332
Iowa	35.3	38.0	33.0	189,046	220,476	187,638
Mo.	23.9	31.0	23.0	43,861	60,884	31,165
N.Dak.	26.4	26.0	30.0	52,008	62,764	63,720
S.Dak.	28.3	29.0	34.0	62,789	100,398	101,218
Nebr.	24.4	28.0	28.0	45,603	71,708	62,384
Kans.	23.0	28.5	30.0	35,492	40,556	40,860
Del.	28.9	31.0	29.0	107	155	145
Md.	29.6	33.0	32.0	1,098	1,254	1,184
Va.	23.6	30.0	27.0	2,786	4,260	3,456
W.Va.	22.8	28.0	27.5	1,716	1,792	1,705
N.C.	24.4	33.0	29.5	6,722	12,870	12,302
S.C.	22.7	29.0	26.5	13,352	20,097	18,736
Ga.	20.7	26.5	24.5	11,347	16,404	16,390
Fla.	15.1	18.0	20.0	297	720	600
Ky.	20.2	27.0	22.0	1,667	3,213	2,222
Tenn.	21.4	26.5	26.0	3,055	6,492	6,500
Ala.	20.5	24.5	23.0	3,821	5,537	5,313
Miss.	31.2	31.0	31.0	7,785	11,160	13,175
Ark.	24.7	30.0	31.0	6,418	7,650	9,486
La.	29.6	24.0	27.5	2,621	2,640	3,328
Okla.	19.3	21.0	23.5	26,572	24,780	29,398
Tex.	22.8	22.0	21.0	33,236	36,366	31,248
Mont.	30.1	31.0	33.0	11,086	10,509	11,187
Idaho	39.9	44.0	44.0	6,958	7,216	7,348
Wyo.	28.9	29.5	31.0	3,495	4,514	4,588
Colo.	29.8	30.0	35.0	5,255	5,610	6,930
N.Mex.	22.2	20.0	22.0	814	900	1,056
Ariz.	28.5	28.0	28.0	241	336	392
Utah	40.7	43.0	47.0	1,735	1,763	2,350
Nev.	38.7	44.0	44.0	253	308	352
Wash.	45.2	48.0	48.0	7,762	6,144	6,720
Oreg.	32.0	33.5	35.0	9,527	9,782	10,325
Calif.	29.5	30.0	25.0	4,479	5,700	4,500
U.S.	31.2	34.6	31.6	1,161,282	1,509,867	1,226,792

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1947
	<u>Bushels</u>				
Maine	27.8	32.0	26.0	111	128
Vt.	26.5	28.0	22.0	132	56
N.Y.	24.6	32.0	26.0	3,084	3,648
N.J.	27.5	36.0	33.0	173	324
Pa.	29.6	36.5	33.0	3,140	3,942
Ohio	25.5	29.5	25.0	784	502
Ind.	23.5	24.0	25.0	1,164	648
Ill.	27.0	26.0	28.0	2,862	858
Mich.	27.3	36.5	25.0	5,023	5,037
Wis.	30.0	37.5	37.0	16,032	4,650
Minn.	24.8	29.0	28.0	38,915	21,257
Iowa	24.6	30.0	24.5	6,988	360
Mo.	19.5	20.0	23.0	2,677	1,260
N.Dak.	19.6	20.0	22.0	38,287	46,600
S.Dak.	18.3	22.0	24.0	29,752	30,294
Nebr.	17.4	21.0	22.0	20,768	11,529
Kans.	15.2	17.5	23.0	12,051	5,022
Del.	29.2	30.5	31.0	158	305
Md.	28.3	34.5	33.0	1,748	2,174
Va.	25.7	32.0	29.0	1,726	2,272
W.Va.	25.1	29.0	29.5	226	203
N.C.	22.1	27.5	28.0	598	825
S.C.	19.1	26.0	27.0	325	546
Ga.	1/ 18.9	21.5	22.0	1/ 140	129
Ky.	22.7	25.0	25.0	1,531	1,250
Tenn.	19.2	20.0	21.5	1,404	1,640
Ala.	—	18.0	18.0	—	36
Miss.	1/ 25.3	24.0	25.0	1/ 71	48
Ark.	16.6	19.5	20.0	174	98
Okla.	16.1	14.0	18.0	5,682	1,820
Tex.	16.6	15.0	18.5	3,913	2,610
Mont.	24.7	22.5	25.0	8,486	18,000
Idaho	35.0	35.0	36.0	9,139	9,345
Wyo.	28.0	28.5	31.0	2,683	3,990
Colo.	22.7	23.5	27.0	13,474	13,936
N.Mex.	20.8	20.0	21.0	489	600
Ariz.	33.1	35.0	35.0	1,533	2,975
Utah	43.6	45.0	49.0	4,625	4,860
Nev.	35.1	34.0	38.0	590	680
Wash.	35.6	37.5	37.0	5,731	3,375
Oreg.	30.6	34.0	35.5	6,574	9,452
Calif.	27.2	31.0	26.0	34,436	46,066
U.S.	22.9	25.1	25.8	287,360	263,350
					285,919

1/ Short-time average

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
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3:00 P.M. (EDT)

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1947

BUCKWHEAT

State	Average : 1936-45	Yield per acre : 1946	Indicated : 1947	Production		
				Average : 1936-45	1946	Indicated : 1947
<u>Bushels</u>						<u>Thousand bushels</u>
Maine	15.4	20.0	18.0	117	120	126
Vt.	19.0	22.0	19.0	21	22	19
N.Y.	17.1	19.0	17.5	2,289	2,147	2,222
Pa.	18.6	21.0	19.5	2,299	2,394	2,340
Ohio	17.2	20.0	18.5	258	340	906
Ind.	13.6	15.0	13.5	146	90	162
Ill.	15.0	16.0	16.0	78	80	256
Mich.	15.2	13.5	16.0	401	243	864
Wis.	14.0	14.0	15.0	220	266	315
Conn.	12.7	14.0	13.0	365	588	754
Iowa	14.8	15.0	13.0	60	45	78
Mo.	11.6	11.0	11.0	12	11	22
N.Dak.	11.2	13.0	14.0	52	78	84
S.Dak.	10.8	14.0	11.0	31	70	66
Md.	19.6	23.5	22.0	104	118	110
Va.	15.4	17.5	16.0	126	105	96
W.Va.	18.0	19.0	20.5	231	133	164
N.C.	15.0	16.0	18.0	65	48	54
Ky.	11.6	14.0	16.0	24	42	48
Tenn.	13.8	16.5	16.0	46	165	176
U.S.	16.8	18.2	17.0	6,954	7,105	8,862

FLAXSEED

State	Average : 1936-45	Yield per acre : 1946	Indicated : 1947	Production		
				Average : 1936-45	1946	Indicated : 1947
<u>Bushels</u>						<u>Thousand bushels</u>
Ohio	---	---	8.0	---	---	40
Ill.	1/ 12.7	14.0	12.0	1/ 124	14	48
Mich	7.9	9.0	5.0	59	63	35
Wis.	10.6	12.5	13.0	85	75	195
Minn.	9.3	10.5	10.5	10,370	9,303	14,973
Iowa	11.2	15.0	13.5	1,647	525	945
Mo.	5.9	6.5	5.0	51	39	35
N.Dak.	6.1	7.0	8.0	5,602	5,334	11,584
S.Dak.	7.9	10.0	10.5	2,176	3,440	5,922
Nebr.	1/ 7.7	9.0	--	25	9	--
Kans.	6.5	7.0	7.5	.892	812	870
Okla.	7.0	8.0	7.5	110	24	75
Tex.	1/ 8.6	7.3	9.0	1/ 249	555	729
Mont.	5.7	7.0	6.0	1,155	490	924
Idaho	1/ 9.0	---	10.0	31	---	30
Wyo.	1/ 4.7	5.0	4.5	3	5	9
Ariz.	1/ 22.6	24.0	22.0	1/ 350	336	418
Wash.	1/ 10.4	---	12.0	32	---	36
Oreg.	1/ 10.8	---	13.0	32	---	91
Calif.	17.0	19.0	21.0	2,267	1,938	2,562
U.S.	8.5	9.4	9.7	25,030	22,962	39,521
1/ Short-time average.				33		

CROP REPORT
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1947	1947
Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Ind.	1/ 26.6	30.0	26.0	1/ 53	60	52
Ill.	26.4	30.0	27.0	44	30	27
Iowa	22.1	20.0	16.0	74	20	16
Mo.	17.6	22.0	15.0	1,071	968	600
N.Dak.	1/ 14.4	13.0	15.0	1/ 67	52	60
S.Dak.	9.8	16.0	10.0	1,170	592	300
Nebr.	14.2	18.0	16.0	2,159	918	592
Kans.	13.5	13.5	15.0	18,253	11,488	11,235
Ala.	---	21.0	18.0	---	420	486
Ark.	14.1	15.5	12.0	146	124	84
La.	15.6	17.0	14.0	25	17	14
Okla.	11.1	11.5	11.5	8,398	7,314	6,578
Tex.	16.1	16.0	17.5	50,164	73,742	61,355
Colo.	11.3	13.0	14.0	1,893	2,483	2,114
N.Mex.	12.6	10.4	13.0	2,810	1,127	1,664
Ariz.	32.1	36.0	36.0	1,047	1,872	1,260
Calif.	35.4	38.0	35.0	4,775	5,510	3,500
U. S.	15.2	15.8	16.7	92,124	106,737	89,937

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1936	Indicated	1936	Average	Indicated
	1936-45	1947	1947	1936-45	1947	1947
Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Ark.	50.8	45.0	50.0	11,118	14,400	17,600
La.	39.9	38.5	36.5	21,243	22,676	21,936
Tex.	48.0	43.0	48.0	14,877	17,716	21,168
Calif.	66.3	68.0	67.0	10,982	16,728	15,343
U.S.	47.4	45.6	46.9	58,220	71,520	76,047

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Crop Report
as of
September 1, 1947Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Crop Reporting BoardWashington, D. C.
September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALL HAY

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated 1947	Average 1936-45		
	Tons	Thousands	tons	Indicated 1947		
Maine	0.93	0.97	1.00	840	844	874
N.H.	1.12	1.18	1.20	410	443	454
Vt.	1.30	1.43	1.45	1,254	1,499	1,511
Mass.	1.47	1.71	1.65	541	650	629
R.I.	1.32	1.43	1.45	48	53	54
Conn.	1.44	1.62	1.60	424	480	470
N.Y.	1.39	1.62	1.55	5,508	6,446	6,122
N.J.	1.56	1.66	1.70	396	434	425
Pa.	1.37	1.50	1.45	3,302	3,804	3,673
Ohio	1.41	1.54	1.40	3,554	3,895	3,585
Ind.	1.32	1.39	1.40	2,578	2,521	2,425
Ill.	1.35	1.48	1.40	3,881	3,894	3,538
Mich.	1.38	1.24	1.35	3,718	3,464	3,843
Wis.	1.66	1.51	1.70	6,672	6,313	7,055
Minn.	1.43	1.46	1.45	6,419	5,897	5,755
Iowa	1.54	1.62	1.55	5,411	5,342	5,237
Mo.	1.08	1.19	1.15	3,586	4,214	4,119
N.Dak.	.92	.86	1.05	2,773	2,736	3,277
S.Dak.	.79	.80	.90	2,335	2,776	3,162
Nebr.	.91	.97	1.15	3,476	3,847	4,644
Kans.	1.39	1.35	1.55	2,151	2,328	2,925
Del.	1.28	1.38	1.35	92	99	94
Md.	1.27	1.41	1.35	537	631	598
Va.	1.08	1.24	1.05	1,376	1,744	1,443
W.Va.	1.14	1.30	1.10	864	1,060	889
N.C.	.96	1.02	1.00	1,130	1,256	1,221
S.C.	.74	.90	.80	441	450	390
Ga.	.55	.52	.55	714	736	775
Fla.	.55	.48	.50	63	53	58
Ky.	1.19	1.41	1.45	1,937	2,583	2,568
Tenn.	1.09	1.31	1.25	2,076	2,417	2,248
Ala.	.74	.77	.70	762	780	700
Miss.	1.19	1.38	1.15	1,064	1,182	1,021
Ark.	1.08	1.20	1.05	1,413	1,623	1,469
La.	1.22	1.28	1.15	390	429	392
Okla.	1.16	1.14	1.30	1,386	1,512	1,893
Tex.	.96	.98	.90	1,348	1,454	1,310
Mont.	1.18	1.14	1.20	2,299	2,438	2,587
Idaho	2.07	2.11	2.15	2,399	2,430	2,430
Wyo.	1.14	1.14	1.20	1,202	1,206	1,240
Colo.	1.50	1.47	1.65	2,115	2,044	2,265
N.Mex.	2.02	2.30	2.05	410	514	494
Ariz.	2.24	2.39	2.15	568	740	621
Utah	1.99	1.94	2.10	1,149	1,118	1,208
Nev.	1.44	1.53	1.50	577	666	645
Wash.	1.90	2.04	1.95	1,780	1,811	1,661
Oreg.	1.73	1.74	1.70	1,914	1,896	1,855
Calif.	2.77	2.95	2.97	5,202	6,108	6,178
U.S.	1.30	1.36	1.37	94,490	100,860	102,030

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Preliminary	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	Thousands tons	
		Tons				
Maine	1.42	1.40	1,60	7	6	6
N.H.	1.96	2.00	2,10	7	8	.8
Vt.	2.09	2.10	2,25	41	50	54
Mass.	2.22	2.25	2,35	24	25	26
R.I.	2.22	2.35	2,25	2	2	2
Conn	2.45	2.45	2,60	50	61	62
N.Y.	1.90	2.05	2,05	760	695	666
N.J.	2.13	2.10	2,25	140	126	112
Pa.	1.90	1.90	2,00	529	547	564
Ohio	1.92	2.00	2,00	892	840	824
Ind.	1.80	1.85	1,90	799	773	794
Ill.	2.18	2.40	2,20	1,086	1,200	1,089
Mich.	1.57	1.35	1,60	1,918	1,404	1,698
Wis.	2.11	1.85	2,35	2,280	1,517	2,138
Minn.	1.94	2.10	2,00	2,400	1,917	1,644
Iowa	2.14	2.30	2,20	2,032	1,615	1,544
Mo.	2.38	2.80	2,25	644	792	637
N.Dak.	1.30	1.25	1,45	201	240	226
S.Dak.	1.33	1.40	1,65	399	539	673
Nebr.	1.64	1.90	2,00	1,308	1,786	2,050
Kans.	1.81	1.90	2,00	1,209	1,569	1,900
Del.	2.17	2.20	2,20	11	13	13
Md.	1.98	2.00	2,00	84	100	104
Va.	2.01	2.30	2,05	120	184	184
W.Va.	1.96	2.10	1,95	82	109	99
N.C.	1.94	2.30	2,10	16	32	38
Ga.	1.78	1.70	1,80	7	5	5
Ky.	1.94	2.20	2,40	377	581	634
Tenn.	2.08	2.45	2,40	186	394	406
Ala.	1.54	2.10	1,90	8	17	21
Miss.	2.26	2.40	2,30	145	127	110
Ark.	2.27	2.60	2,50	218	239	242
La.	2.17	2.35	2,00	53	45	36
Okla.	1.85	1.70	2,10	515	607	863
Tex.	2.43	2.90	2,60	270	354	328
Mont.	1.63	1.55	1,60	1,062	1,139	1,141
Idaho	2.44	2.50	2,55	1,950	2,010	2,009
Wyo.	1.68	1.60	1,70	576	574	568
Colo.	2.02	2.05	2,20	1,291	1,255	1,320
N.Mex.	2.65	3.00	2,60	334	429	390
Ariz.	2.53	2.70	2,40	472	629	538
Utah	2.20	2.20	2,40	972	898	979
Nev.	2.38	2.70	2,70	261	292	292
Wash.	2.42	2.60	2,45	728	809	740
Oreg.	2.57	2.60	2,60	722	640	627
Calif.	4.32	4.60	4,60	3,650	4,623	4,715
U.S.	2.11	2.20	2.26	30,840	31,817	33,119

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORT
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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947
Maine	1.04	1.05	1.10	492	513	527
N.H.	1.24	1.30	1.35	219	251	255
Vt.	1.36	1.50	1.55	804	940	952
Mass.	1.62	1.85	1.80	355	427	407
R.I.	1.45	1.50	1.60	24	28	32
Conn.	1.53	1.70	1.70	216	262	258
N.Y.	1.40	1.65	1.60	3,920	4,676	4,490
N.J.	1.36	1.60	1.65	167	230	238
Pa.	1.30	1.45	1.40	2,514	3,042	2,937
Ohio	1.28	1.45	1.30	2,267	2,891	2,592
Ind.	1.16	1.25	1.25	1,084	1,392	1,295
Ill.	1.26	1.35	1.30	1,594	2,021	1,790
Mich.	1.24	1.20	1.20	1,511	1,793	1,793
Wis.	1.52	1.45	1.55	3,713	4,383	4,493
Minn.	1.42	1.45	1.45	1,330	1,862	1,881
Iowa	1.28	1.45	1.40	2,417	3,454	3,402
Mo.	.92	1.10	1.10	1,014	1,497	1,524
N.Dak.	1.18	.95	1.25	7	5	5
S.Dak.	1.03	1.00	1.10	11	18	26
Nebr.	1.09	1.15	1.25	14	40	56
Kans.	1.16	1.20	1.20	48	114	144
Del.	1.25	1.40	1.35	42	43	40
Md.	1.18	1.35	1.30	341	417	394
Va.	1.12	1.35	1.00	503	733	532
W.Va.	1.12	1.30	1.05	445	606	499
N.C.	1.04	1.25	1.15	72	111	98
Ga.	.86	.90	.90	5	7	7
Ky.	1.11	1.35	1.40	394	645	683
Tenn.	1.09	1.30	1.25	189	283	281
Ala.	.84	.95	.95	4	5	5
Miss.	1.16	1.45	1.00	10	20	14
Ark.	1.01	1.10	1.10	23	38	40
La.	1.02	1.00	1.05	16	26	26
Mont.	1.37	1.50	1.35	236	297	273
Idaho	1.34	1.25	1.35	162	134	138
Wyo.	1.21	1.30	1.30	104	104	101
Colo.	1.46	1.40	1.55	220	221	240
N.Mex.	1.33	1.25	1.35	12	19	20
Utah	1.64	1.60	1.65	39	40	41
Nev.	1.34	1.40	1.60	33	45	54
Wash.	2.12	2.15	2.15	406	413	400
Oreg.	1.78	1.85	1.85	197	216	213
Calif.	1.83	1.75	1.80	67	68	70
U.S.	1.31	1.41	1.39	27,242	34,330	33,271

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. - 37 -

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDIZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	Tons	
Ohio	1/ 1.16	1.20	1.25	1/ 10	11	11
Ind.	1.02	1.15	1.20	88	98	91
Ill.	.98	1.10	1.10	107	99	95
Mo.	.97	1.00	1.00	1,031	1,261	1,261
Kans.	1/ 1.09	.90	1.05	1/ 71	63	88
Del.	1/ 1.09	1.15	1.10	1/ 12	16	18
Md.	1/ 1.05	1.25	1.00	1/ 29	45	36
Va.	1.02	1.10	.95	396	527	419
W. Va.	1/ 1.06	1.10	1.10	1/ 27	20	16
N.C.	1.07	1.15	1.10	408	561	526
S.C.	.86	1.00	.85	92	241	209
Ga.	.84	.85	.85	92	183	186
Ky.	1.08	1.25	1.25	751	992	894
Tenn.	1.04	1.20	1.15	1,231	1,399	1,274
Ala.	.82	1.00	.80	92	114	96
Miss.	1.14	1.40	1.10	270	482	412
Ark.	.95	1.10	.90	474	822	719
La.	1.22	1.40	1.10	92	153	150
Okla.	1/ 1.01	.95	.95	1/ 45	95	135
U.S.	1.03	1.13	1.04	5,267	7,182	6,614
1/ Short-time average.						

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	Tons	
Wis.	1.16	1.15	1.20	190	132	120
Minn.	1.07	1.10	1.10	1,558	1,410	1,326
Iowa	1.14	1.20	1.20	144	116	108
Mo.	1.09	1.00	1.20	163	150	180
N. Dak.	.82	.80	.95	1,666	1,978	2,349
S. Dak.	.67	.70	.80	1,529	2,024	2,313
Nebr.	.68	.65	.85	1,861	1,836	2,400
Kans.	1.03	.75	1.10	641	478	702
Ark.	1.02	1.10	.90	176	231	194
Okla.	1.03	1.00	1.20	418	428	539
Tex.	1.03	1.05	.95	199	191	175
Mont.	.86	.80	.90	613	632	740
Idaho	1.12	1.10	1.10	144	161	170
Wyo.	.82	.85	.90	372	384	399
Colo.	.96	.85	1.10	390	373	497
N. Mex.	.74	1.00	.80	14	17	15
Ariz.	.89	.70	.60	4	2	2
Utah	1.18	1.20	1.25	96	126	131
Nev.	1.04	1.10	1.00	248	294	259
Wash.	1.20	1.20	1.15	53	53	51
Oreg.	1.13	1.10	1.10	276	315	330
Calif.	1.26	1.10	1.05	221	199	181
22 States	.87	.82	.94	10,975	11,530	13,179

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PASTURE

SOYBEANS

COWPEAS

State	Condition Sept. 1		Condition Sept. 1		Condition Sept. 1	
	Average 1936-45	Indic. 1946	Average 1936-45	Indic. 1946	Average 1936-45	Indic. 1946

	Percent		Percent		Percent
Maine	74	78	76	—	—
N. H.	76	83	79	—	—
Vt.	79	81	84	—	—
Mass.	72	87	77	—	—
R. I.	70	88	90	—	—
Conn.	75	90	87	—	—
N. Y.	72	82	87	79	72
N. J.	68	88	81	84	88
Pa.	73	84	87	83	86
Ohio	74	77	88	—	—
Ind.	70	80	82	—	—
Ill.	72	89	63	—	—
Mich.	72	51	67	—	—
Wis.	70	55	66	—	—
Minn.	73	63	69	—	—
Iowa	78	90	54	—	—
Mo.	69	82	61	—	—
N. Dak.	67	61	84	—	—
S. Dak.	61	71	69	—	—
Nebr.	60	68	75	1/ 72	84
Kans.	67	59	75	—	—
Del.	75	96	68	84	97
Md.	72	89	78	85	91
Va.	82	87	81	—	—
W. Va.	79	75	89	85	87
N. C.	84	85	83	—	—
S. C.	74	83	80	75	81
Ga.	77	70	79	75	73
Fla.	84	86	82	—	—
Ky.	72	93	92	—	—
Tenn.	75	84	82	—	—
Ala.	78	81	74	76	75
Miss.	76	90	69	—	—
Ark.	67	73	45	—	—
La.	79	86	61	80	82
Okla.	63	58	66	67	59
Tex.	67	56	60	1/ 68	62
Mont.	72	78	88	—	—
Idaho	81	83	88	—	—
Wyo.	77	80	93	—	—
Colo.	72	73	94	—	—
N. Mex.	69	60	72	—	—
Ariz.	81	75	75	—	—
Utah	76	73	91	—	—
Nev.	88	89	93	—	—
Wash.	69	80	79	—	—
Oreg.	74	78	87	—	—
Calif.	29	73	70	—	—
U. S.	72	74	73	2/ 81	89

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes reported condition of soybeans in those States for which indicated yield per acre is published in the following table.

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PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1947
Pounds					Thousand pounds
Va.	1,148	1,275	1,250	169,892	191,250
N. Car.	1,168	925	1,250	304,772	272,875
Tenn.	722	850	750	6,322	4,250
Total	1,151	1,041	1,243	480,986	468,375
(Va.-N.C. area)					572,000
S. Car.	622	650	650	15,831	16,900
Ga.	708	670	710	561,373	716,900
Fla.	639	480	550	57,460	45,600
Ala.	698	550	625	269,178	259,600
Miss.	401	350	325	10,584	5,250
Total (S.E. area)	693	622	673	914,426	1,044,250
					1,084,230
Ark.	368	375	300	7,882	3,375
La.	356	280	260	4,118	1,120
Oklahoma	452	530	520	49,150	117,130
Texas	446	515	450	211,538	395,005
N. Mex.	1,1031	1,025	1,050	1/ 6,836	7,175
Total (S.W. area)	445	520	473	277,473	523,805
U.S.	719	649	691	1,672,385	2,036,430
1/ Short-time average.					2,144,850

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indic.	Average	Indic.	Indic.
	Average	harvest	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
Thousand acres							Bushels
Ohio	688	903	857	19.2	18.0	18.0	13,423
Ind.	905	1,334	1,445	17.5	19.0	18.0	16,294
Ill.	2,420	3,193	3,373	20.6	23.5	19.0	50,239
Mich.	78	86	78	15.8	15.0	15.0	1,248
Wis.	28	33	32	14.3	12.5	13.0	410
Minn.	142	610	930	14.4	17.5	15.0	2,025
Iowa	1,045	1,520	1,807	18.9	23.0	17.0	20,115
Mo.	290	718	813	12.8	20.0	13.0	4,194
Kans.	98	198	207	9.9	11.0	10.5	1,070
Va.	60	67	102	13.8	16.5	15.0	832
N.C.	196	212	230	11.4	13.5	14.0	2,219
Ky.	42	87	80	13.1	18.0	18.0	583
Tenn.	32	45	50	10.4	18.0	17.0	378
Miss.	69	70	115	10.4	15.0	13.5	806
Ark.	133	295	300	12.8	18.5	14.5	1,787
Other	192	235	279	11.8	14.3	13.6	2,263
States							3,362
U.S.	6,418	9,606	10,698	18.2	20.5	16.9	117,886
							196,725
							181,247

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BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

Yield per acre

Production

State	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Indicated 1947	Pounds		Thousand bags 2/	
Maine	1,010	980	960	81	49	58				
New York	887	1,200	1,000	1,189	1,428	1,310				
Michigan	839	740	700	4,404	3,841	3,703				
Minnesota	526	500	500	22	15	10				
Total N. E.	845	826	761	5,724	5,333	5,081				
North Dakota	---	600	850	---	6	8				
Nebraska	1,364	1,600	1,500	454	992	975				
Montana	1,226	1,400	1,400	276	322	378				
Wyoming	1,266	1,450	1,250	864	1,305	1,375				
Idaho	1,534	1,700	1,550	1,871	2,142	2,325				
Washington	3/ 1,082	1,075	1,250	28	43	50				
Total N. W.	1,400	1,572	1,432	3,512	4,810	5,111				
Colorado	539	650	670	1,676	1,618	2,017				
New Mexico	321	270	320	694	308	416				
Arizona	455	900	550	58	117	88				
Utah	644	400	600	35	24	42				
Total S. W.	455	541	565	2,467	2,067	2,563				
California Lima	1,354	1,342	1,350	2,187	2,000	2,052				
California Other	1,178	1,184	1,150	2,423	1,587	1,852				
Total California	1,258	1,267	1,247	4,610	3,587	3,904				
United States	889	977	930	16,312	15,797	16,659				

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

Yield per acre

Production

State	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947	Pounds		Thousand bags 2/	
Wisconsin	880	1,100	1,100	47	11	11				
Minnesota	---	800	900	---	48	54				
North Dakota	---	1,000	1,275	---	150	255				
Montana	1,149	1,200	1,050	362	348	242				
Idaho	1,185	1,350	1,350	1,396	2,106	1,998				
Wyoming	3/ 1,065	1,250	1,200	3/ 21	38	24				
Colorado	855	750	1,050	157	180	252				
Washington	1,313	1,480	1,350	2,509	3,478	3,240				
Oregon	1,316	1,300	1,050	266	247	242				
California	---	1,335	860	---	320	224				
United States	1,220	1,353	1,275	4,870	6,926	6,342				

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and canner peas harvested dry. 2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/Short-time average.

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SUGAR BEETS

State:	Yield per acre		Indic.	Production		
	Average	1946		Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1947		1936-45	1947	
	Short tons					
Ohio	8.7	9.0	8.5	291	234	178
Mich.	8.6	8.6	6.5	803	814	462
Nebr.	12.5	13.8	12.0	805	825	876
Mont.	11.8	12.2	12.5	839	891	975
Idaho	14.2	16.8	16.5	846	1,274	1,732
Wyo.	11.8	11.7	12.0	489	421	468
Colo.	12.9	12.5	13.5	1,887	1,920	2,268
Utah	13.4	13.9	16.0	553	568	704
Calif. 1/	15.2	17.0	17.5	1,939	2,079	2,695
Other						
States	11.1	12.8	12.9	1,164	1,536	1,782
U.S.	12.3	13.2	13.6	9,617	10,562	12,140

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State:	Yield of cane per acre		Indic.	Production		
	Average	1946		Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1947		1936-45	1947	
	Short tons					
La.	19.6	17.9	17.5	5,238	4,923	4,952
Fla.	32.0	32.7	32.0	811	1,074	1,184
Total	20.6	19.5	19.2	6,049	5,997	6,136

TOBACCO

State:	Yield per acre		Indic.	Production		
	Average	1946		Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1947		1936-45	1946	1947
	Pounds					
Mass.	1,527	1,517	1,555	8,640	10,314	11,507
Conn.	1,337	1,342	1,431	21,488	24,431	27,333
N. Y.	1,342	1,350	1,300	1,187	1,080	1,300
Pa.	1,423	1,560	1,551	44,826	59,124	61,100
Ohio	995	1,064	1,107	24,934	21,060	20,918
Ind.	997	1,296	1,246	10,155	13,610	12,460
Wis.	1,447	1,475	1,405	30,158	41,735	34,149
Minn.	1,170	1,250	1,200	638	875	720
Mo.	988	1,125	950	5,746	7,425	5,320
Kans.	932	1,150	1,000	288	345	300
Md.	740	900	725	28,499	40,500	31,320
Va.	910	1,209	1,095	115,744	178,821	161,535
W. Va.	891	1,070	1,200	2,684	3,424	3,360
N. C.	961	1,142	1,099	607,802	927,425	902,460
S. C.	981	1,185	1,050	102,534	171,825	151,200
Ga.	946	1,045	1,190	80,436	110,537	131,815
Fla.	890	947	996	16,780	22,251	25,190
Ky.	941	1,218	1,142	337,468	505,885	422,480
Tenn.	985	1,295	1,199	107,937	170,975	145,475
Ala.	1/809	720	800	1/ 300	288	320
La.	442	500	415	174	150	249
U.S.	971	1,180	1,124	1,548,389	2,312,080	2,150,511

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of
September 1, 1947
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C. September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre	Average 1946	Indicated 1947	Average 1936-45	Production 1946	Production 1947	Indicated 1947	
								Thousands of pounds	Thousands of pounds
CLASS 1. FLUE-CURED:									
Virginia	11	885	1,190	1,075	84,224	138,040	126,850		
North Carolina	11	891	1,120	1,050	218,714	348,320	332,850		
Total Old Belt	11	889	1,139	1,057	302,938	486,360	459,700		
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	1,000	1,150	1,140	307,988	454,250	454,860		
North Carolina	13	1,013	1,150	1,050	71,274	110,400	99,750		
South Carolina	13	981	1,185	1,050	102,534	171,825	151,200		
Total South Carolina Belt	13	994	1,171	1,050	173,809	282,225	250,950		
Georgia	14	945	1,045	1,190	79,450	109,725	130,900		
Florida	14	858	940	980	13,508	19,176	21,560		
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,798	720	800	1/219	288	320		
Total All Flue-cured Types	14	931	1,027	1,154	93,155	129,189	152,780		
CLASS 2. FIRE-CURED:			1,054	1,137	1,094	877,891	1,352,024	1,318,290	
Total Virginia Belt	21	848	1,100	950	15,294	17,160	14,830		
Kentucky	22	882	1,150	1,100	15,030	17,250	16,500		
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	928	1,200	1,040	32,375	46,800	40,560		
Tennessee	23	913	1,186	1,057	47,405	64,050	57,060		
Kentucky	23	883	1,150	1,050	16,053	23,000	22,050		
Tennessee	23	914	1,050	1,050	4,254	4,935	4,515		
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	889	1,131	1,050	20,307	27,935	26,565		
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	876	1,050	1,050	716	210	210		
Total All Fire-cured Types	24	895	1,157	1,157	1,037	83,722	109,355	98,655	
CLASS 3. AIR-CURED:									
3A Light Air-cured									
Ohio	31	937	1,040	1,075	13,221	14,872	13,868		
Indiana	31	999	1,300	1,250	9,873	13,390	12,250		
Missouri	31	988	1,125	950	5,746	7,425	5,320		
Kansas	31	932	1,150	1,000	288	345	300		
Virginia	31	1,216	1,575	1,550	13,600	19,688	17,205		
West Virginia	31	891	1,070	1,200	2,684	3,424	3,360		
North Carolina	31	1,124	1,475	1,500	9,825	14,455	15,000		
Kentucky	31	948	1,225	1,150	274,828	427,525	349,600		
Tennessee	31	1,020	1,360	1,300	67,254	112,880	94,900		
Burley Belt	31	971	1,256	1,192	114,004	114,392	51,180		
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	740	1,256	1,256	725	28,499	31,320		
Total All Light Air-cured	32	952	1,226	1,226	1,149	425,891	543,123		

Class and type	Type	No.	Average 1936-45	Field per acre	Production		Indicated 1946 1947	Average 1936-45	1946 1947	Indicated 1947 1947
					Pounds	Thousand pounds				
33 Dark Air-cured										
Indiana		35	908	1,100	1,050	282	220	210	19,270	
Kentucky		35	950	1,230	1,175	15,657	21,700	19,270		
Tennessee		35	962	1,200	1,100	15,054	6,350	5,500		
Total One Smoker		35	952	1,230	1,156	19,993	28,280	24,980		
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)		35	928	1,200	1,100	15,184	16,200	14,850		
Total Virginia Sun-cured Bolt		37	864	1,035	950	2,626	3,933	2,7660		
Total All Dark Air-cured		35-37	932	1,201	1,121	37,803	48,413	42,490		
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf		41	1,422	1,560	1,550	44,358	58,188	60,140		
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)		42-44	1,064	1,125	1,175	11,712	6,188	7,050		
Total Cigar Filler Types		41-44	2/1,318	1,502	1,500	2/56,383	64,376	57,90		
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Massachusetts		51	1,572	1,520	1,700	157	152	14,170		
Connecticut		51	1,561	1,570	1,650	11,931	13,502	14,685		
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf		51	1,561	1,569	1,651	12,088	13,654	14,855		
Massachusetts		52	1,649	1,660	1,730	7,430	8,466	9,342		
Connecticut		52	1,581	1,590	1,740	4,006	3,900	4,698		
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed		52	1,623	1,627	1,733	11,336	12,336	14,040		
New York		53	1,542	1,350	1,300	1,187	1,080	1,300		
Pennsylvania		53	1,563	1,590	1,600	469	936	960		
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed		53	1,400	1,430	1,412	1,155	2,016	2,260		
Total Southern Wisconsin		54	1,436	1,450	1,370	15,970	20,735	13,700		
Wisconsin		55	1,458	1,500	1,430	14,188	21,000	20,449		
Wisconsin		55	1,170	1,250	1,200	638	875	720		
Total Northern Wisconsin		55	1,443	1,488	1,321	14,226	21,875	21,169		
Georgia		56	932	1,050	1,100	166	105	110		
Florida		56	976	1,050	1,100	428	105	110		
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-Brown		56	964	1,050	1,100	525	210	220		
Total Cigar Binder Types		51-56	1,495	1,511	1,512	56,571	70,856	66,244		
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Massachusetts		61	998	1,060	1,050	1,053	1,696	1,995		
Connecticut		61	940	990	1,060	5,551	7,029	7,950		
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown		61	948	1,003	1,068	6,603	8,725	9,805		
Florida		62	1,003	1,010	1,150	692	707	3,520		
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown		62	1,035	990	1,100	2,678	2,970	3,125		
Total Cigar Binder Types		61-62	1,029	994	1,073	3,370	3,370	3,370		
Total All Cigar Types		41-62	1,374	1,000	1,073	9,973	12,403	14,270		
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:						2/29,916	14,34	17,770		
Louisiana-Puerto Rico		72	442	500	415	174	150	249		
UNITED STATES		72	971	1,180	1,134	1,548,389	2,312,081	2,750,511		
1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.										

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State:	Production 2/				Indicated 1947
	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	Thousands bushels	
Eastern States:					
North Atlantic:					
Maine	643	149	767	887	
New Hampshire	730	175	456	811	
Vermont	601	144	424	871	
Massachusetts	2,495	465	2,000	2,864	
Rhode Island	238	68	129	207	
Connecticut	1,314	467	1,111	1,273	
New York	14,700	2,160	15,116	16,065	
New Jersey	2,887	1,575	2,970	2,025	
Pennsylvania	7,853	2,375	8,568	6,728	
<u>Total North Atlantic</u>	<u>31,460</u>	<u>7,578</u>	<u>31,541</u>	<u>31,731</u>	
South Atlantic:					
Delaware	897	258	682	290	
Maryland	1,727	702	1,872	884	
Virginia	10,196	3,800	12,975	4,509	
West Virginia	4,125	1,998	5,075	2,468	
North Carolina	1,011	194	1,218	864	
<u>Total South Atlantic</u>	<u>17,956</u>	<u>6,952</u>	<u>21,852</u>	<u>29,015</u>	
<u>Total Eastern States</u>	<u>49,417</u>	<u>14,530</u>	<u>53,393</u>	<u>40,746</u>	
Central States:					
North Central:					
Ohio	4,379	780	2,350	2,976	
Indiana	1,399	730	1,174	1,508	
Illinois	2,908	2,332	3,573	1,134	
Michigan	7,132	1,250	7,560	6,600	
Wisconsin	647	316	996	777	
Minnesota	189	117	65	262	
Iowa	201	58	124	103	
Missouri	1,263	882	1,220	1,649	
Nebraska	233	39	68	85	
Kansas	638	324	514	704	
<u>Total North Central</u>	<u>18,989</u>	<u>6,828</u>	<u>17,654</u>	<u>18,728</u>	
South Central:					
Kentucky	274	220	278	265	
Tennessee	337	405	378	360	
Arkansas	616	262	572	590	
<u>Total South Central</u>	<u>1,227</u>	<u>894</u>	<u>1,333</u>	<u>1,315</u>	
<u>Total Central States</u>	<u>20,216</u>	<u>7,722</u>	<u>18,987</u>	<u>20,413</u>	
Western States:					
Montana	281	241	50	218	
Idaho	2,447	2,299	1,233	2,125	
Colorado	1,598	1,275	1,100	1,592	
New Mexico	710	500	955	620	
Utah	470	486	364	612	
Washington	26,955	26,530	32,710	33,852	
Oregon	2,988	2,645	2,970	2,971	
California	7,814	10,568	7,648	10,230	
<u>Total Western States</u>	<u>43,264</u>	<u>44,544</u>	<u>47,030</u>	<u>52,220</u>	
<u>Total 35 States</u>	<u>112,896</u>	<u>66,796</u>	<u>119,410</u>	<u>113,079</u>	

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEACHES

State	Average 1936-45	Production 1/			Indicated 1947
		1945	1946	Thousand bushels	
N.H.	15	6	5		22
Mass.	56	42	70		93
R.I.	17	9	15		14
Conn.	130	120	154		174
N.Y.	1,332	1,335	1,682		1,494
N.J.	1,276	1,269	1,776		1,666
Pa.	1,809	1,616	2,226		2,100
Ohio	836	954	553		1,115
Ind.	334	626	519		764
Ill.	1,367	2,168	1,529		2,363
Mich.	2,998	5,100	5,100		4,526
Iowa	68	78	76		20
Mo.	575	1,026	1,098		1,288
Nebr.	15	24	27		4
Kans.	62	81	154		7
Del.	406	207	408		171
Md.	505	411	646		398
Va.	1,282	667	2,640		1,800
W.Va.	466	380	583		472
N.C.	1,971	2,172	3,160		2,905
S.C.	2,695	6,300	5,994		6,630
Ga.	5,033	7,395	5,628		5,810
Fla.	87	96	96		64
Ky.	653	972	672		783
Tenn.	1,036	1,596	540		1,209
Ala.	1,435	2,000	1,250		1,525
Miss.	875	1,134	868		854
Ark.	2,040	2,518	2,479		2,220
La.	298	320	293		270
Okla.	406	734	598		464
Tex.	1,628	2,336	1,856		1,696
Idaho	254	382	285		374
Colo.	1,752	2,372	1,985		2,106
N.Mex.	150	235	360		94
Ariz.	58	22	98		30
Utah	636	870	700		933
Nev.	5	5	5		4
Wash.	1,997	2,522	2,700		2,974
Oreg.	505	612	729		842
Calif., all	25,877	30,836	37,086		34,503
Clingstone 2/	15,872	19,418	23,085		21,002
Freestone	10,005	11,418	14,001		13,501
U.S.	62,936	81,548	86,643		84,781

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Mainly for canning.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1947

PEARS

State	Average 1936-45	Production 1/		
		1945	1946	Indicated 1947
		Thousand bushels		
Maine	7	1	7	10
New Hampshire	8	1	8	12
Vermont	3	2	1	5
Massachusetts	52	15	44	78
Rhode Island	6	3	6	6
Connecticut	58	24	42	48
New York	975	288	693	1,112
New Jersey	46	22	23	18
Pennsylvania	430	130	345	305
Ohio	386	192	135	229
Indiana	198	159	142	154
Illinois	427	354	270	418
Michigan	976	140	696	648
Iowa	91	58	81	76
Missouri	260	222	148	202
Nebraska	21	12	27	25
Kansas	100	94	90	107
Delaware	6	3	3	2
Maryland	56	33	25	39
Virginia	328	61	353	252
West Virginia	90	18	104	48
North Carolina	298	233	299	311
South Carolina	132	157	126	120
Georgia	380	454	396	396
Florida	153	186	207	196
Kentucky	188	163	115	121
Tennessee	230	240	120	177
Alabama	306	416	343	288
Mississippi	354	351	347	375
Arkansas	166	204	195	174
Louisiana	183	228	235	210
Oklahoma	141	203	157	206
Texas	389	407	407	407
Idaho	60	59	64	68
Colorado	192	282	87	232
New Mexico	45	46	48	34
Arizona	10	5	9	4
Utah	151	223	115	224
Nevada	4	4	6	4
Washington, all	6,780	7,770	8,890	8,204
Bartlett	4,905	5,800	6,750	6,080
Other	1,876	1,970	2,140	2,124
Oregon, all	4,074	5,372	6,120	5,537
Bartlett	1,700	2,250	2,335	2,066
Other	2,374	3,122	3,785	3,471
California, all	10,751	14,209	12,918	13,501
Bartlett	9,421	12,292	11,168	11,668
Other	1,329	1,917	1,750	1,833
United States	29,510	33,042	34,447	34,583

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

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CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAPES

State	Average 1936-45	Production 1/			Indicated 1947
		1945	1946	Tons	
Massachusetts	335	200	300		350
Rhode Island	175	2/	2/		100
Connecticut	960	300	600		600
New York	53,350	31,300	64,500		63,200
New Jersey	2,270	900	2,400		2,200
Pennsylvania	15,820	6,000	19,500		18,200
Ohio	18,360	5,100	12,500		17,200
Indiana	2,610	1,300	1,900		2,400
Illinois	3,810	2,800	2,300		3,400
Michigan	34,180	13,500	31,000		44,800
Wisconsin	480	450	600		500
Iowa	3,020	3,000	2,700		2,600
Missouri	5,800	3,800	3,100		3,700
Nebraska	1,370	1,300	600		700
Kansas	2,290	2,300	1,600		1,900
Delaware	1,155	350	800		400
Maryland	1,335	100	300		250
Virginia	1,810	400	2,200		1,900
West Virginia	1,235	300	1,800		1,100
North Carolina	5,480	2,900	5,100		5,900
South Carolina	1,210	1,100	1,100		1,200
Georgia	1,820	2,300	2,200		2,700
Florida	515	350	350		350
Kentucky	1,850	1,000	1,700		1,500
Tennessee	2,250	1,900	2,100		2,500
Alabama	1,440	1,900	1,700		1,900
Arkansas	8,170	5,200	10,800		10,900
Oklahoma	2,210	1,200	1,700		1,600
Texas	1,890	1,300	1,400		1,300
Idaho	460	350	400		350
Colorado	510	600	150		600
New Mexico	1,190	1,600	1,300		1,400
Arizona	950	1,000	1,000		1,200
Utah	880	1,100	800		1,200
Washington	11,810	19,500	19,400		21,400
Oregon	1,920	1,700	1,600		1,600
California, all	2,385,000	2,663,000	2,918,000		2,928,000
Wine varieties	553,900	619,000	684,000		624,000
Table varieties	451,600	512,000	630,000		612,000
Raisin varieties	1,379,500	1,532,000	1,604,000		1,692,000
Raisins 3/	254,950	241,000	183,000		??
Not dried	359,700	568,000	872,000		??
United States	2,578,920	2,781,400	3,119,500		3,151,100

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Production less than 100 tons.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Crop Report
as of
September 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1936-45	Condition September 1 17			
		1944	1945	1946	1947
		<u>Percent</u>			
ORANGES:					
California, all	76	83	76	80	76
Navels & Misc. 2/	76	74	80	81	75
Valencias	76	88	74	80	76
Florida, all	71	76	64	79	68
Early & Midseason	3/ 70	76	64	80	68
Valencias	3/ 69	75	64	77	68
Texas, all 2/	73	80	79	76	79
Early & Midseason	--	--	--	77	80
Valencias	--	--	--	74	78
Arizona, all 2/	73	84	73	78	58
Navels & Misc.	--	--	72	76	53
Valencias	--	--	74	80	64
Louisiana, all 2/	70	83	69	90	76
5 States	74	80	71	79	73

TANGERINES:

Florida	61	74	59	72	66
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	62	71	60	68	68
Seedless	3/ 64	71	62	72	70
Other	3/ 58	70	58	64	66
Texas, all	66	75	74	71	75
Arizona, all	72	76	76	78	69
California, all	75	79	80	75	79
Desert Valleys	3/ 80	83	80	75	76
Other	3/ 76	77	80	75	81
4 States	65	73	67	70	71

LEMONS:

California	74	74	76	73	77
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LIMES:

Florida	71	74	78	34	77
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1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/					Indicated
	Average	1944	1945	1946	1947	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
APRICOTS:						
California	210,500	324,000	159,000	306,000	163,000	
Washington	16,070	23,100	22,500	27,300	28,000	
Utah	4,945	4,700	10,000	5,400	5,000	
3 States	231,515	351,800	191,500	338,700	196,000	
PLUMS:						
Michigan	4,080	4,500	1,600	6,000	4,100	
California	71,500	92,000	71,000	100,000	75,000	
PRUNES:						
Idaho	18,460	23,300	28,200	22,400	33,600	
Washington, all	24,140	25,800	26,000	29,100	23,800	
Eastern Washington	15,200	19,500	19,600	19,800	20,600	
Western Washington	8,940	6,300	6,400	9,300	3,200	
Oregon, all	87,980	60,400	92,100	101,100	37,600	
Eastern Oregon	14,210	14,400	20,100	18,100	19,800	
Western Oregon	73,770	46,000	72,000	83,000	17,800	
<u>Dry Basis 2/</u>						
California	200,600	159,000	226,000	213,000	204,000	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
<u>Percent</u>						
FIGS:						
California						
Dried	80	88	84	2/30,440	2/36,600	
Not dried				15,030	13,000	
OLIVES:						
California	55	52	49	43,300	46,000	
ALMONDS:						
California	—	—	—	17,470	37,800	29,700
WALNUTS:						
California	—	—	—	56,490	63,000	61,000
Oregon	—	—	—	4,960	8,900	8,200
2 States	—	—	—	61,450	71,900	69,200
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	—	—	—	3,694	7,300	7,600
Washington	—	—	—	616	1,150	1,230
2 States	—	—	—	4,310	8,450	8,830
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	62	51	58	2,473	1,600	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

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PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/		Wild or seedling varieties		Production		Production	
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1947
	Thousand pounds				Thousand pounds			
Ill.	15	3	14	137	611	137	560	
Mo.	33	16	50	816	484	1,200		
N.C.	2,383	1,224	2,100	303	120	238		
S.C.	2,021	1,180	2,200	342	226	350		
Ga.	22,037	13,000	21,103	3,928	3,000	4,322		
Fla.	2,228	2,650	1,883	1,658	1,876	1,256		
Ala.	7,554	6,642	6,320	1,894	2,098	1,600		
Miss.	3,647	1,920	1,695	3,092	2,430	2,075		
Ark.	630	250	450	3,125	950	2,350		
La.	2,394	2,250	1,800	6,457	6,750	4,800		
Okl.	996	1,100	2,475	16,014	5,900	22,275		
Tex.	2,582	3,400	3,200	23,023	19,100	17,800		
12 States	46,519	33,635	43,290	61,265	43,071	58,826		

All varieties
Production

State	Average		Indicated	
	1936-45	1946	1946	1947
	Thousand pounds			
Ill.	626	140	574	
Mo.	849	500	1,250	
N.C.	2,686	1,344	2,338	
S.C.	2,364	1,406	2,550	
Ga.	25,965	16,000	25,425	
Fla.	3,886	4,526	3,139	
Ala.	9,448	8,740	7,920	
Miss.	6,739	4,350	3,770	
Ark.	3,755	1,200	2,800	
La.	8,851	9,000	6,600	
Okl.	17,010	7,000	24,750	
Tex.	25,605	22,500	21,000	
12 States	107,784	76,706	102,116	

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES

State	Average		Indicated	
	1936-45	1945	1946	1947
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	424,900	478,000	553,000	505,000
New Jersey	83,500	49,000	101,000	93,000
Wisconsin	97,500	82,000	145,000	112,000
Washington	24,180	36,400	42,000	42,900
Oregon	8,750	11,400	16,100	18,000
5 States	638,850	656,800	857,100	770,900

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POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE:	Yield per acre 1946	1936-45 1947	Production			
			Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
			1936-45	1947	1946	1947
<u>SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES</u>		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>'Thousand bushels</u>	
Maine	278	355	290	47,572	77,745	53,940
New York, L. I.	226	330	330	12,616	23,760	20,460
New York, Upstate	110	190	150	15,760	18,810	12,150
Pennsylvania	120	158	150	20,184	20,066	16,500
3 Eastern	128.2	271.5	234.7	96,133	142,381	103,050
Michigan	101	123	110	20,976	18,327	13,750
Wisconsin	82	105	94	14,593	11,865	9,024
Minnesota	87	110	95	18,839	16,610	12,635
North Dakota	105	120	130	15,616	17,760	18,070
South Dakota	68	98	70	2,107	2,842	1,610
5 Central	93.1	114.2	106.8	72,131	67,404	55,089
Nebraska	128	175	170	9,657	11,725	9,520
Montana	108	130	130	1,798	2,080	2,210
Idaho	229	245	220	32,797	41,160	29,480
Wyoming	132	185	160	2,011	2,498	2,160
Colorado	182	230	240	14,871	19,780	17,520
Utah	167	185	185	2,419	2,775	2,590
Nevada	179	210	210	467	672	483
Washington	209	230	250	8,120	10,120	8,000
Oregon	211	250	230	8,620	13,000	9,430
California 1/	292	345	330	10,574	13,800	11,550
10 Western	195.6	233.0	222.5	91,334	117,610	92,943
<u>TOTAL 18</u>	<u>145.6</u>	<u>201.2</u>	<u>182.9</u>	<u>259,598</u>	<u>325,395</u>	<u>251,082</u>
<u>OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:</u>						
New Hampshire	152	190	165	1,192	1,159	874
Vermont	132	160	135	1,694	1,392	972
Massachusetts	146	165	190	2,749	3,498	3,458
Rhode Island	192	215	215	981	1,742	1,462
Connecticut	177	230	220	3,043	4,209	3,586
West Virginia	92	110	125	2,935	2,970	3,125
Ohio	105	140	120	9,539	7,560	5,400
Indiana	108	160	135	4,946	4,480	3,510
Illinois	82	98	90	2,754	1,764	1,440
Iowa	92	120	75	4,524	2,880	1,500
New Mexico	78	85	85	306	340	306
<u>TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE</u>	<u>109.8</u>	<u>142.2</u>	<u>135.3</u>	<u>34,663</u>	<u>31,994</u>	<u>25,633</u>
<u>29 LATE STATES</u>	<u>140.4</u>	<u>195.4</u>	<u>177.1</u>	<u>294,261</u>	<u>352,389</u>	<u>276,715</u>
<u>INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:</u>						
New Jersey	170	207	221	9,988	14,076	13,260
Delaware	84	104	102	356	354	296
Maryland	103	132	141	2,246	2,244	2,030
Virginia 2/	114	157	140	8,706	10,676	8,680
Kentucky	82	108	102	3,540	3,996	3,366
Missouri	98	128	94	3,910	3,456	1,974
Kansas	87	102	103	2,200	1,632	1,442
Arizona	172	270	290	588	1,836	1,740
<u>TOTAL 8</u>						
<u>INTERMEDIATE</u>	<u>116.1</u>	<u>157.4</u>	<u>153.7</u>	<u>31,533</u>	<u>38,270</u>	<u>32,788</u>
<u>37 LATE AND</u>						
<u>INTERMEDIATE</u>	<u>137.6</u>	<u>190.9</u>	<u>174.3</u>	<u>325,794</u>	<u>395,659</u>	<u>309,503</u>

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE:	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indic. 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Indic. 1947
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		

EARLY POTATO STATES:

North Carolina 2/	100	151	119	8,453	12,080	8,687
South Carolina	105	154	115	2,541	3,696	2,530
Georgia	62	83	79	1,450	1,909	1,580
Florida	126	159	108	3,973	6,249	2,959
Tennessee	75	92	91	3,121	3,404	2,821
Alabama	89	101	88	4,288	4,646	3,344
Mississippi	65	80	73	1,576	2,160	1,460
Arkansas	77	89	85	3,226	3,293	2,550
Louisiana	61	57	54	2,725	2,280	1,674
Oklahoma	68	75	72	1,948	1,500	1,152
Texas	76	111	102	4,009	5,883	4,488
California 1/	315	410	410	13,016	33,210	25,420
TOTAL 12	103.0	158.3	141.6	50,327	80,310	58,665
TOTAL U. S.	131.6	184.5	168.1	376,122	475,269	368,168

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ For 1946, estimates include 125,000 bushels from 455 acres in Virginia and 1,379,000 bushels from 4,470 acres in North Carolina unharvested but purchased by Government under price support program.

SWEETPOTATOES

State:	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946	Indic. 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Indic. 1947
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		

N.J.	132	170	150	2,062	2,720	2,400
Ind.	98	115	110	227	161	154
Ill.	87	80	80	295	208	176
Iowa	94	110	75	207	165	135
Mo.	90	110	85	728	770	595
Kans.	106	95	90	282	200	225
Del.	120	140	140	319	140	140
Md.	148	175	160	1,254	1,698	1,472
Va.	113	125	130	3,566	3,250	3,640
N.C.	102	120	120	7,847	7,680	8,400
S.C.	88	105	105	5,165	6,090	5,670
Ga.	73	90	85	7,180	7,020	6,970
Fla.	66	68	65	1,182	1,088	1,105
Ky.	82	86	85	1,360	1,118	1,020
Tenn.	93	105	95	3,886	3,150	2,565
Ala.	77	85	80	5,885	5,525	5,120
Miss.	88	92	80	5,801	5,152	4,400
Ark.	78	82	63	1,969	1,558	1,134
La.	81	90	70	8,267	10,800	6,790
Okla.	64	65	60	658	520	420
Tex.	82	90	85	4,828	6,570	5,270
Calif.	109	102	100	1,232	1,224	1,200
U.S.	87.2	98.3	91.3	64,200	66,807	59,001

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BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1936-45	1946 1947	Indic. 1936-45 1/	Average 1946	Indic. 1947
	Pounds		Tons		
Ill.	532	600	500	7,070	3,300
Kans.	250	260	320	2,430	1,800
Okla.	307	310	280	12,000	16,100
Tex.	299	360	375	4,460	5,900
Colo.	244	250	270	9,140	13,500
N. Mex.	245	235	300	6,810	3,300
U.S.	302	295	312	41,920	43,900
					32,600

1/ Incorrect averages were shown in August report.

2/ Crop check data indicate 30,000 acres for harvest instead of 23,000 acres as published in August. Revised estimates of acreage harvested will be published in December.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre		Production 1/		
	Average 1936-45	1946 1947	Indic. 1936-45	Average 1946	Indic. 1947
	Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Washington	1,823	1,700	1,680	12,685	19,720
Oregon	874	940	630	17,180	18,800
California	1,462	1,610	1,450	10,878	14,651
United States	1,191	1,306	1,127	40,742	53,171
					44,844

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

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MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	September 1	1945	1946	1947
and	Average			
Division	1936-45			

Pounds

Me.	16.1	18.1	17.2	17.9
N.H.	15.8	17.6	17.4	17.8
Vt.	14.6	15.8	14.9	15.2
Mass.	18.3	19.6	18.5	18.4
Conn.	18.8	19.0	17.3	17.3
N.Y.	17.2	19.6	18.9	19.5
N.J.	20.1	21.1	21.0	21.3
Pa.	17.4	18.4	18.9	19.0
N.Atl.	17.35	18.97	18.69	19.11
Ohio	16.3	17.2	17.7	16.9
Ind.	15.7	17.2	16.8	16.8
Ill.	15.4	16.7	17.0	15.1
Mich.	18.0	19.2	19.2	18.8
Wis.	16.2	17.4	17.4	16.3
E.N.Cent.	16.24	17.44	17.60	16.72
Minn.	13.9	14.7	14.1	13.8
Iowa	14.4	16.3	16.4	14.8
Mo.	11.8	13.0	14.1	13.1
N.Dak.	13.2	14.1	14.5	15.5
S.Dak.	11.8	13.4	12.7	12.4
Nebr.	13.6	14.4	15.7	15.5
Kans.	12.6	13.4	13.4	13.6
W.N.Cent.	13.14	14.32	14.51	14.11
Md.	16.0	17.0	18.0	18.0
Va.	13.8	14.2	14.9	15.8
W.Va.	13.9	15.2	14.5	14.9
N.C.	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.6
S.C.	11.2	11.4	12.2	12.5
Ga.	9.3	8.7	9.6	9.8
S.Atl.	12.67	13.30	14.19	14.31
Ky.	13.4	14.3	15.6	14.5
Tenn.	12.3	13.1	13.2	13.5
Ala.	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.6
Miss.	7.8	8.5	8.1	8.8
Ark.	9.1	9.3	10.3	9.0
Okl.	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.6
Tex.	9.0	8.8	8.1	8.6
S.Cent.	10.12	10.33	10.55	10.81
Mont.	15.4	15.9	17.1	18.3
Idaho	18.6	17.6	18.6	20.1
Wyo.	14.8	16.6	18.4	19.5
Colo.	14.5	15.1	15.9	16.4
Utah	16.6	17.7	18.3	19.4
Wash.	18.5	19.0	23.2	20.7
Oreg.	16.8	17.4	17.7	18.7
Calif.	12.4	20.8	19.3	18.8
West.	17.00	17.83	18.99	18.86
U.S.	14.14	15.12	15.39	15.21

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on: and hand during August:	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During August	Jan. to Aug. incl.
Division	1946 : 1947	1946 : 1947	1946 : 1947	1946 : 1947
	Thousands	Number		Millions
Me.	1,567	2,078	1,445	23
N.H.	1,485	2,079	1,463	22
Vt.	678	795	1,525	10
Mass.	3,635	4,602	1,469	53
R.I.	401	527	1,504	6
Conn.	2,435	3,234	1,488	36
N.Y.	9,769	9,648	1,438	140
N.J.	4,906	7,332	1,451	71
Pa.	13,438	14,810	1,376	1,414
N. Atl.	38,314	45,105	1,425	1,450
Ohio	12,381	12,192	1,407	1,432
Ind.	9,368	11,100	1,410	1,333
Ill.	13,486	13,636	1,252	1,172
Mich.	8,278	8,050	1,358	1,389
Wis.	11,960	12,908	1,407	1,325
E. N. Cent.	55,473	57,886	1,361	1,339
Minn.	18,816	19,046	1,420	1,426
Iowa	20,934	21,062	1,339	1,302
Mo.	13,894	13,638	1,246	1,293
N. Dak.	3,437	3,493	1,299	1,314
S. Dak.	5,930	5,490	1,383	1,358
Nebr.	9,220	9,320	1,308	1,271
Kans.	10,230	10,201	1,169	1,234
W. N. Cent.	82,461	82,250	1,319	1,322
Del.	702	666	1,246	1,302
Md.	2,774	2,870	1,321	1,302
Va.	6,523	6,606	1,197	1,246
W. Va.	2,598	2,621	1,327	1,352
N. C.	7,010	6,686	1,088	1,085
S. C.	2,920	2,716	.905	.992
Ga.	5,472	5,352	.902	.973
Fla.	1,609	1,754	1,035	1,017
S. Atl.	29,608	29,271	1,081	1,138
Ky.	6,998	6,469	1,122	1,221
Tenn.	6,996	6,814	1,042	1,159
Ala.	5,056	4,918	967	1,001
Miss.	5,151	4,679	797	874
Ark.	5,578	4,664	955	.980
La.	2,890	2,806	732	.812
Okla.	7,655	7,442	967	1,091
Tex.	20,829	17,988	298	1,116
S. Cent.	61,153	55,780	278	1,074
Mont.	1,278	1,188	1,358	1,370
Idaho	1,378	1,554	1,324	1,432
Wyo.	550	577	1,426	1,445
Colo.	2,652	2,154	1,302	1,364
N. Mex.	742	781	1,228	1,302
Ariz.	385	455	1,147	1,135
Utah	2,284	2,261	1,457	1,395
Nev.	235	232	1,318	1,392
Wash.	3,618	3,472	1,445	1,469
Oreg.	2,288	2,220	1,395	1,407
Calif.	12,274	11,964	1,311	1,482
West.	27,684	26,858	1,344	1,430
U.S.	294,693	297,150	1,248	1,290